The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1872. NUMBER 114.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Trade Sale by Catalogue, OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, ELEGANT CLUSTER AND SOLTAIRE DIAMONDS, Being part of a New York BANKRUPT STOCK.

These goods will positively be sold on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 84 and 87 Market-st. Goods on exhibition morning of sale, with catalogues. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Special Sale at Auction.

MESSRS. B. GIOVANNONI & CO.'S LARGE IMPORTATION OF

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH Bronzes,

ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS, Florentine Mosaic Tables, elegant large Vases and Columns, superb Carrara Marble Figures; fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases, and Urns; rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, 21-day Clocks, etc., etc.,

At Store, No. 57 Green-st., corner Madison, Commencing on Friday Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 13, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock, and continuing until all are sold.

In elegance of design and beauty of finish, this collection is VASTLY SUPERIOR to anything that has ever before been offered to the citizens of Chicago; selected with great care by Mr. Giovannoni, and comprising the finest works of art that can be produced. Open for exhibition, with catalogues, Thursday morning. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats will be provided.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

High Art Sale!

CONCLUDING SALE Of H. A. ELKINS' collection of

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS, TO TAKE PLACE ON

Thursday Evening, Dec. 12, at 7 1-2 o'clock,

At 970 Wabash-av., near 22d-st.,

Consisting of Works by James M. Hart, New York; Louis Bodel, New York; Peter Geol, an old Flemish artist; Jackenwitz, Dusseldorf; Lauritz Holtz, Dusseldorf; L. Earle, Munich; W. Shirlon, Munich; Ollerbeck, Dusseldorf; J. Ruyder, Antwerp; Gart, London; H. A. Elkins; F. F. Reed; Jasper Lowman; and many others, making one of the finest collections of Pictures ever collected by any Western artist.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

WILL CLOSE OUT AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, December 11, at 9 1-2 a.m.

130 CASES BOOTS & SHOES

On account of whom it may concern, and at the same time we shall offer a large assortment of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' & Children's Seasonable Goods of all Grades.

On Thursday, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a.m.

WE SHALL OFFER

Knit Goods, Hosiery, Fleece-Lined Gloves, Infantry Dress Coats, Cavalry Jackets, AND A LINE OF Hats, Caps, & Turbans.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

IMPORTED CHAMPAGNES & ALES At Auction,

For account of whom it may concern,

On Thursday Morning, Dec. 12, at 10 1-2 o'clock, At 186 East Madison-st.

There will be sold as above, without reserve, the following packages, duties paid:

170 cases Roderer's and other Champagnes, 60 brls. McEwen's Ales.

Terms—Cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 11, at 9½ o'clock. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SALE OF Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 11, at 9½ o'clock. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Continuance of sale to close out balance of pledges.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE, By order of A. Lipman, 37 West Madison-st., consisting of Solid Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Fine Diamonds, Coral and Gold Jewelry, Chains, Opera-Glasses, &c.

To be Sold on Wednesday, Dec. 11, commencing at 10 a.m., and continue until every lot is sold. Catalogues ready.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ANNUAL PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT THE GREAT WESTERN LOAN OFFICE, 362 State street, South of Harrison.

Consisting of gents' gold and silver English, American, and Swiss watches, ladies' gold English, American, and Swiss diamond set and stem winding watches, diamond rings, pins, and sets. Jewelry, ... plated ware, gum revolvers, furs, pants, ... A great variety of sundries. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings at 10 o'clock. B. N. MARKS, Pawnbroker.

FOR SALE.

200 BARRELS Of the (Star) Brand of the BANDMAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY'S PORTLAND CEMENT for sale by C. J. KERSHAW & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

NOTICE—PARTIES HAVING MONEY IN SAVING banks, or where it is earning a small interest, can have their money earn much larger interest on first-class security by allowing us to loan it for them in small amounts; references given, if desired. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE. INQUIRE FOR KING, 63 East Harrison-st.

$25 REWARD—THE PERSON WHO TOOK AN overcoat last evening from the residence of E. Adams, 969 Prairie-av., will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Sherman House. No questions asked.

ELGIN WATCHES.

ELGIN WATCHES

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR THE LADIES!

Call on your Jeweller and ask to see the Elgin Ladies' Watches. Look for these trade marks engraved upon the upper plates inside the case:

FRANCES RUBIE, LADY ELGIN, GAIL BORDEN, DEXTER STREET.

All Watches made at Elgin, bearing the same trade marks, are of EQUAL VALUE, and ALL are GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURERS. Purchasers can therefore CONFIDENTLY invest in any one of the above named Watches, and know that they are obtaining a good time-keeper.

The Elgin Ladies' Watches are now sold by Chicago Dealers in elegant richly engraved and enamelled 18 karat and 14 karat gold cases, and defy competition with any Watches in the world for beauty and durability.

The National (Elgin) Watch Co.

INSURANCE.

1829. Charter Perpetual. 1872.

FRANKLIN FIRE Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital,	$400,000.00
Accrued Surplus & Premiums,	2,916,316.88
Assets, Nov. 30, 1872,	$3,316,316.88
Premiums, October, 1872,	$252,780.70
Premiums, November, 1872,	301,876.64
	$554,657.34
Amount insured in the Burned District, Boston,	$458,196.00
Amount insured on Outskirts of same,	39,500.00

It has been definitely ascertained that $2,000 will cover all claims on the last item, while salvages already determined indicate a net loss of not over

$400,000.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice President.

J. W. McALLISTER, Second Vice President.

THEO. M. REGER, Secretary.

SAMUEL W. KAY, Assistant Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

This Day.

50 pieces Guinet Black Silk at $1.50, cost $2.00 to land. All Silk and Wool Poplins at 75c, retailed everywhere at $1.25. Barnsley Table Linen at $1.00; old price, $1.50. A few pieces of Garnet Dress Silk at lower than any in town at ... Towel at 37 1-2c, ... of Cloaks, Shawls, &c., now opening. Those who wish to save their money will do well to examine our stock before purchasing.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 118 to 124 State-st., near Madison, and 286 West Madison-st., and 942 State-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

LARRABEE & NORTH, HARDWARE, HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 163 and 165 LAKE-ST., One door west of LaSalle-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between P. L. Garrity, M. L. Barrett, and J. W. Stewart, under firm name of

P. L. GARRITY,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and P. L. Garrity alone authorized to settle the affairs of the concern.

P. L. GARRITY, M. L. BARRETT, J. W. STEWART.

Chicago, Nov. 16, 1872.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 335 West Madison-st.,

Call the attention of the CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE To their magnificent stock of STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,

Including all the popular styles of HAND and PARLOR STEREOSCOPES, and all the best subjects of views from the WORLD OVER, including their famous COMBINATION VIEWS AND REBUILT CHICAGO.

Our stock being the largest in the West we can offer dealers extra inducements. Views sent on selection if desired.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 & 199 South Clinton-st., CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, AND LOOKING GLASSES, AND JOBBERS OF CHROMOS, Engravings, &c.

The LARGEST STOCK in the West. No Delay in Shipping.

FANCY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE.

A General Assortment of Fine Fancy Goods, FOR SALE TO THE TRADE, AT LOW PRICES, BY

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av., CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

AT WHOLESALE!

Recent Direct Importations of French China, Bohemian Glassware, Lava & Parian Goods.

Large Lot of French and German Motto Cups & Saucers, Motto Mugs & Toy Sets, China & Bohemian Vases

To the Trade at LOW PRICES.

F. & E. JAEGER, 73 WABASH-AV.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

WANTED.

$12,000 WANTED

On Mortgage of 3 or 5 years' time; $12,000 secured on city real estate—three houses worth $25,000—unincumbered, for which 10 per cent interest and 1½ commission will be paid if obtained at once. Apply by letter or personally to J. H. BRAYNARD & SON, 649 West Monroe-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., holds her annual communication in the hall corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., this (Wednesday) evening at 7½. Members are notified to attend without further notice. J. D. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Annual Conclave

Of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35 K. T., Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, for election of officers and payment of dues. Asylum 439 West Lake-st. E. N. EDWARDS, E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Knights of Pythias.

A regular convention of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 11, 1872, at 114 East Monroe-st. Nomination of officers. JULIUS RODBURTUS, "C. C." JOHN V. S. GREGORY, "K. R. & S."

JEWELRY.

A. H. MILLER, The Old Established JEWELLER,

Is temporarily located at 176 State and 42 West Madison-sts., where he will be found until the completion of his new and elegant store on Wabash-av., near Monroe-st., with a fine stock of Holiday Goods, which he guarantees to sell as low as the lowest.

A. H. MILLER, 176 State and 42 West Madison-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SHAWLS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Reduction in Prices!

FIELD, LEITER & CO. State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.,

Have marked down their Fall and Winter Shawls, and are offering at large concession in prices: Handsome Silk and Wool Ottomans, Handsome Silk and Wool Cashmere, Broche Long and Square, French Cashmere Long and Square, full lines Foreign and Domestic Woollen Long and Square, extremely cheap, and a very beautiful assortment of INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS, especially appropriate for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Dressing Cases,	Lubin's 4 oz. Extracts,
Eng. Brush Cases,	Lubin's 2 oz. Extracts,
Gilt Top Pungents,	Lubin's Sachets,
Fine Puff Boxes,	Lorenzo's Plate Mirrors,
Lorenzo's Hair Brushes,	Fine Portemonnaies,
Ivory Hair Brushes,	Letter Carriers,
Shell Dressing Combs,	Cigar Cases,
Leather Card Cases,	Toilet Sets,
Bronze Thermometers,	Cut Glass Bottles,

Together with a fine assortment of Druggists' Fancy Goods, which we offer to the trade at low prices.

BLISS & TORREY, Importers, 25 Market-st.

A large assortment of Juvenile Books for the Holidays at RUSSELL'S, 148 State-st.

FURNITURE.

RE-OCCUPIED.

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

Have returned to their OLD QUARTERS, 77, 79 and 81 State-st., With a full line of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE AND Office Desks.

Factory, 86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC BOOKS for the HOLIDAYS.

LIFE OF HANDEL [$2.00]; of CHOPIN [$1.50]; of BEETHOVEN [$2.00]; of MENDELSSOHN [$1.75]; of ROSSINI [$1.75]; of MOZART [$1.75]; of SCHUMANN [1.75]; of GOTTSCHALK [$1.50]; of WEBER [$1.75]. These books are elegantly bound, and are charming biographies.

LETTERS of MENDELSSOHN [$1.75]; of MOZART [$1.75]; of BEETHOVEN [$2.00]; POLKO'S REMINISCENCES OF MENDELSSOHN [$1.75]. These records of the inner life of the great masters are intensely interesting. Finely bound, like the preceding.

MOORE'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF MUSIC [$6.00] contains "all that is worth knowing" about music and musical people.

GEMS OF STRAUSS. 250 large pages, full of the best Strauss Music. Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00.

THE MUSICAL TREASURE. 225 pages of the most popular Vocal and Instrumental Music. $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Finely Gilt Binding.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. 212 pages. The very best German Songs, with German and English words. $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Finely Gilt Binding.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL ARION PIANOS AND Estey Organs!

AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS, 211 STATE-ST. SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. STORY & CAMP.

STATIONERY.

PAPER, Blank Books and Stationery, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., STATIONERS, Blank Book Makers, Printers, and Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., CHICAGO.

Books and Printing for the new year should be ordered without delay.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Photograph Paper Weights, Stands and Albums, Musical Albums, Fine Pocket Books and Portmonnaies, Leather and Fancy Wood Writing Desks, Leather, Glass and Bronze Fancy Goods, Library and Office Inkstands, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Cribbage Boards, Backgammon Boards, Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, Fine Pocket Knives, Diaries for 1873, etc.

The largest assortment of Fine Stationery in Chicago, at moderate prices.

FURS.

TO THE LADIES

J. A. SMITH & CO., AT THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 513 and 515 WABASH-AV., Are prepared to exhibit the Largest and Finest stock of Ladies' Fur Garments Ever seen in any Western Market.

OUR NEW STYLE SEAL AND OTTER SACQUES

Both Plain and Trimmed, are not only of extra qualities and beautiful styles, but will be sold at extreme low prices.

WE HAVE A Fur Trimming Department, And are doing all kinds of Dress and Cloak Trimming with despatch.

FURS Sable, Mink, Ermine, Seal, &c. Children's Furs. Gents' Seal Caps and Gloves. Sleigh Robes, &c. LOWEST PRICES.

J. S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Lumber Yard at Evanston, Ill.

I hereby offer for sale my stock of lumber on hand, fixtures and lease of yard. For any party wishing to step into a well established trade in one of the very best points in the West for the prosecution of a lucrative lumber business, this is an opportunity rarely offered. For full particulars apply either to the undersigned or to A. B. WILCOX & CO., Room 3, Lumberman's Exchange, Chicago, Ill. A. M. ALLEN, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE. BY W. H. JENKINS, COR. LUMBER AND CANAL-STS., CHICAGO.

1, 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch selects; B. & C. dry stock boards; 2-inch common flooring; 800,000 dry Saginaw boards; 100,000 wide common boards; 150,000 2-inch common boards; 100,000 cull boards.

SALT.

We have on hand the GOBERICH SALT in bulk. Pork packers and others wishing a superior article of Salt, without the additional cost of packages, will do well to examine this salt. Also New York, Michigan, and Goderich Fine and Coarse Salt in brls. ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., 16 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

PEW NO. 162 IN GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Inquire of J. H. DIX, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

Malaga Grapes.

Fine Raisins, Figs, Currants, canned goods, and fancy fruits generally, for the Holiday trade, by M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECOMMENDATION.

Having long been sufferers from RHEUMATISM, against which we had used every possible remedy, and consulted the most respected medical advisers without any effect, we were at last told that Mrs. A. BECKER, No. 259 Mohawk-st., would relieve us. We applied to her and were cured within ten days. We would, therefore, call the attention of all similarly afflicted to this fact. With respect,

JOSEPH GELCKHEIMER, 62 West Indiana-st., ANNA BENSON, 70 Fry-st., MARIA JENSON, 92 Fry-st., LAUST HANSON, 88 Fry-st., BERTHA BAYSON, 88 Fry-st., H. HANSEN, 88 Fry-st., CHR. BAYSON, 88 Fry-st., CHRISTOPH ZABELS, 343 North Halsted-st., in the name of many others.

ARE YOU BALD?

If so, use MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT.

Does Your Hair Fall Out?

If so, use MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT.

GO GO

Through your books, rake out your old claims, bills, notes, &c. Collections promptly attended to. No attorneys' fees in suits. No charges unless collections are made. Send for circular. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 140 East Madison-st.

OPERA-GLASSES. THE FINEST AND LARGEST STOCK At M. POLACHEK'S, Optician, 76 East Madison-st., next McVicker's Theatre.

Job Printing, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Steam Warming.

Bids furnished for heating Stores, Factories, &c. Jobbing promptly attended to. WATSON & MORRILL, 105 Michigan-st.

WASHINGTON.

Lively Debate in the Senate on a Mass of Temperance Petitions.

The Foreign Committees Favor the Release of the Japanese Indemnity Fund.

Report of the Commissioners on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Confirmation of a Batch of Rural Postmasters.

The New York Greenback Cornerers to Be Investigated.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE UTAH DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Utah Representatives here are somewhat agitated over the appointment, which was sent in to the Senate to-day, of a United States District Attorney in place of Geo. C. Bates, removed. The latter, it will be remembered, sympathizes with the Mormons in the war which was made upon their local laws one year ago, and was triumphantly vindicated by the Supreme Court in its session last spring. The successor to Mr. Bates is Mr. Wm. Carey, of Galena, Ill., a well-known lawyer in the latter place. Mr. Carey is now here, and indicated that the appointment is not altogether to his taste. However, it is probable that he will accept. His sympathies in the Mormon difficulty are rather with the Gentiles, at least so far as general principles are concerned.

TEMPERANCE.

The Senate, to-day, indulged in an hour's discussion over the disposition to be made of the memorable temperance petitions with which this body has been flooded since the session opened. Inasmuch as some of those petitions contemplated the prohibition of both the importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, it was considered proper to refer them to the Finance Committee. The Chairman of this Committee, however, reported them back to the Senate to-day, with the request that they be discharged from their further consideration. Thereupon a lively debate sprang up as to whom these matters should go. The difficulty of a reference seems to be in the fact of the differences in the subject matter petitioned for. Some want a constitutional amendment on the subject; others want the sale absolutely prohibited, and others want the manufacture and importation checked. In the confusion of counsel the Senate passed the whole matter over.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Senator Trumbull presented a memorial to the Senate to-day, numerously signed by the citizens of Minnesota, protesting against the passage of a bill now docketed in the calendar, and which is entitled "An act to perfect navigation on the Mississippi River." This bill was introduced by Senator Pomeroy, last session, and was intended to amend a former act, approved July 26, 1868, by which 200,000 acres of land were granted to Minnesota, to aid in the improvement of the Mississippi River, to be selected at the rate of one section in a township, and to be sold to actual settlers, at the usual Government price per acre. It changes the spirit and scope of the original act, so as to provide that pine lands may be selected and sold in satisfaction of the original grant of 200,000 acres, without reference to the conditions of selection and sale originally provided. The memorialists object that, although Pomeroy's bill provides that the pine lands shall be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the sales shall cease when $250,000 has been realized, yet that it is wholly silent as to when, whereby, by whom, at what minimum price, or on what notice the sales shall be made. They claim that the effect of this bill, if it becomes a law, will be to give the control of all the remaining pine timber lands in Minnesota, belonging to the General Government, to a corporation, consisting of a few persons, and known as the Mississippi River Improvement and Manufacturing Company, to whom the State Legislature has heretofore granted all the interests of the State, present and prospective, in said lands. The memorial, with accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, where the bill complained of originated.

THE BOSTON RELIEF BILL

encountered in the Senate Finance Committee the same opposition which the Chicago Relief bill met one year ago. The difficulty first arose from Senator Ferry's opposition to the clause admitting lumber free of duty. On this point the Committee appeared to be equally divided, and the Chairman, Senator Sherman, agreed to report the bill with this provision stricken out. The second clause of disagreement arose on the clause allowing a drawback on materials for building purposes which shall be in bonded warehouse when the act goes into effect. This was also stricken out, and, with the amendments, the bill will probably now pass without opposition.

EXCHANGING BONDS.

In his last annual report the Secretary of the Treasury recommended the passage of an act which should empower the Treasury Department to exchange coupons for registered bonds, where the holders should require it, and at the expense of the latter. A bill to this effect was reported from the Finance Committee to-day, but it met with the objection that it contained no limitation on the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the public debt in making these transfers. Under this objection the bill went over. Inasmuch as the Chairman of the Finance Committee indicates his willingness to have this suggestion incorporated as an amendment, the bill will doubtless be passed in this modified form.

THE JAPAN INDEMNITY.

Both the House Foreign Affairs and the Senate Foreign Relations Committees appear to have agreed on the bill to release Japan from the payment of the $375,000 indemnity, accruing from the Convention of 1867, at Yokohama, wherein the Japanese Government was the party of the one part and the Governments of the United States, and Great Britain, France, and Holland were the other. This money, it is understood, has been subject to the draft of the Treasury Department for some time, but, there being no equitable claim, its release is asked for by our financial officials.

INCREASED COMMISSIONS.

The Committee of Ways and Means was in session, to-day, for the purpose of considering the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the commission for the negotiation of the balance of the loan authorized by the funding act of 1870. The disposition of the majority of the members is unfavorable to the proposed increase, and it is more than probable that no measure will be reported unless it emanates from the minority, which will look to this end. In case any such bill should be reported, it stands a small chance of success in the House.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House was very dull and uninteresting to-day. A brief discussion arose on a bill to give land certificates to soldiers and their families. The morning hour expired before a vote was taken, when the Indian Appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Sargent, who made quite a long speech on it. It was then read, and the House adjourned. The bill appropriates $5,379,365 against $6,362,062 for last year,—a saving of $982,697.

ARKANSAS.

Senator Rice will, to-morrow, introduce a resolution demanding Congressional inquiry into the disorganized and threatening condition of affairs in Arkansas. The Senator is in daily receipt of facts which warrant him in making the demand. He will probably make a half hour's speech upon the demoralized condition of society in that State. There is no truth in the report that Senator Rice has gone over to the Democracy, and attended their caucus. He occupies the same position, politically, he did during the canvass.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

The House Banking and Currency Committee, to-day, authorized Mr. Monroe to present, with a favorable report, his bill to prevent the circulation of counterfeit, altered, and spurious national bank notes. The bill is a useful one, and provides that any officer of a national bank, who may receive, or to whom may be offered in business, any counterfeit United States or national bank note, is authorized and required to write or stamp plainly upon the face of such note the word "counterfeit." In the case of altered or spurious notes, these words shall in like manner be stamped on the note.

LOCKING UP GREENBACKS.

The Committee again briefly considered the case of the Tenth National Bank of New York, which is charged with having aided Henry N. Smith in making a "corner" in greenbacks by locking up last winter $5,000,000 of that circulation. A special Sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of Farwell, Hooper, and Randall, and from this fact it is thought that the investigation is to be resumed with greater vigor than was last year shown. It is probable the Committee will be required to visit New York.

THE CASE OF JUDGE DELAHAY.

The House Committee on the Judiciary, at their meeting to-day, decided to order the printing of the immense mass of testimony taken in the case of Judge Delahay, of Kansas, against whom charges of impeachment were made to the House about a year ago. A Sub-Committee was sent to Kansas during the summer to continue the investigation. It is expected the report of the Committee will be made immediately upon the reassembling of the House after the holiday recess. It is inferred from the fact that the voluminous testimony has been ordered to be printed, that the inquiry is not at an end, for it is customary, as in the similar case of Judge Bustoed, when a case is to be dismissed by a Committee, for the testimony to be filed with the Clerk and not printed, unless a different course has been adopted in this case. It seems probable that articles of impeachment will be presented to the House by the Committee on the 7th of January. The charges against him are drunkenness and dishonest practices.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

It is already known that there will be an extraordinary number of contested election cases in the next House, and the Republicans have such a large majority in the next Congress, that it is thought there will be greater efforts on the part of the defeated candidates to secure seats than ever before. If they fall in obtaining seats they will have secured all they really hoped for, namely, mileage to and from Washington, the expenses of the contest, and reasonable allowances for the time spent. From present indications, the number of cases will reach between twenty and thirty.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The House Appropriation Committee to-day decided unanimously to recommend the appropriation of $1,250,000 to reimburse the city for expenses incurred by the Board of Works in the improvement of Government buildings and reservations. The item will be put into the Deficiency bill, in order that it may be made available as soon as possible, as the Board of Works are in pressing need of money.

THE RECESS.

Just now there is little doubt that the Senate will agree to the House resolutions to adjourn for the holidays from Dec. 20 to Jan. 6. The leading party Senators say there is no reason that the session should be prolonged, and that there is nothing to do but to pass the Appropriation bills.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

A prominent member of the Senate Commerce Committee said there need be no anxiety in regard to the Georgia and Niagara ship canals, as Congress would not touch them especially this season, notwithstanding the recommendations of the President's message. He expressed, however, the belief that the Government ought to pay the expenses already incurred, and take possession of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and that the South St. Marie Canal should be added, which could be done at an expense of less than a hundred thousand dollars.

A WHITE HOUSE CARPET.

A new carpet of American manufacture, and costing $8 a yard, was to-day laid on the floor of the East Room of the White House. The carpet removed from this magnificent saloon was the one presented to the United States by the Sultan of Turkey, and which was woven at the Imperial looms. It was very expensive and of beautiful texture, but of a very ugly pattern, and illy suited to the East Room. The Turkish carpet has been relaid on the hall of the White House.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate in executive session confirmed the nominations of the following Postmasters: C. W. Hazard, Monongahela City, Pa.; James H. Brown, Newburgh, Ohio; D. Summway, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; C. B. Streeter, Youngstown, Ohio; Henry Shreve, Alliance, Ohio; Joseph A. Howells, Jefferson, Ohio; A. Turner, Geneva, Ohio; Z. B. Cunningham, Millersville, Ohio; J. Robbins, Niles, Ohio; V. B. Keyes, Conneaut, Ohio; W. H. Pope, Harris, Ky.; O. B. Ingalls, Belvidere, Ill.; J. J. Squires, Taylorsville, Ill.; A. N. Sills, St. Charles, Ill.; J. B. Sikking, East St. Louis, Ill.; C. A. Crane, Washington, Ill.; A. Dickerson, Gilman, Ill.; F. D. Dalton, Streater, Ill.; J. W. Scripps, Rushville, Ill.; D. H. Stagle, Marseilles, Ill.; R. F. Streets, Oregon, Ill.; Miss Louise Hoyt, Mason City, Ill.; C. A. Gapen, Lacon, Ill.; A. N. Currey, Petersburg, Ill.; S. W. Rathbun, Marion, Iowa; R. W. Spencer, Algona, Iowa; Alonzo Shaw, Tipton, Iowa; A. W. Tallman, Osage, Iowa; R. W. McGlenshaw, Sigourney, Iowa; M. T. Anderson, Red Oak, Iowa; C. W. Coe, Anamosa, Iowa; C. H. McIntyre, Yankton, Dakota.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Commission appointed to inspect the Minnesota Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, prior to its acceptance by Government, to-day, made their report to the Secretary of the Interior, substantially as follows:

The section examined is found to be well located, both with reference to through and local traffic. The grades are light, three-fourths of the distance being below the average of thirty feet. The sharpest curve is three degrees, in a radius of 2,000 feet. The embankments and excavations are within the requirements of law. The ballasting is well done with gravel. The rolling stock is uniformly of excellent quality and in good condition, and amply sufficient for all present and near future requirements. The engine houses and repair shops are deemed to be adequate. Mention is made of the emigrant houses at Brainerd, Clyndon, and Duluth, as being constructed with furniture and cooking utensils for the free use of those intending to settle on the Company's or Government lands. The snow fences, water stations, and telegraph lines are considered ample for their purposes. The report closes as follows:

"Having found this portion of the road to be judiciously located, well constructed, and adequately equipped, and believing that it substantially meets the requirements of both the letter and spirit of the law and department regulations, the Commission recommend its acceptance by the Government."

The report covers a distance of 228 miles.

DISBURSING OFFICERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House of Representatives, to-day, recommending an amendment to the act to regulate and secure the safe-keeping of public money intrusted to the disbursing officers of the United States, passed in 1866. The Secretary inclosed a draft of a bill, so as to include every clerk or agent with every disbursing officer, in a provision making it a penal offence to convert to his own use, or to lend, with or without interest, any public moneys; and, also, making any banker or broker, or other person, who shall knowingly receive loans of public moneys from disbursing officers, liable to be tried for embezzlement.

In the case of the United States against Hartwell, the penal or latter clause of the third section of the act of 1866 has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be limited in its terms, to the officers named in the act, and cannot be construed to apply to any others, hence the recommendation of the Secretary to include every clerk, agent, or other person.

THE CASE OF LAMAR.

A bill has been passed in the House removing the political disabilities of S. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

PERSONAL.

The President and Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant left Washington on the noon train for Philadelphia, to attend the wedding of Miss Borie, niece of ex-Secretary Borie. The President will return to-morrow night.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court delivered the following decisions:

In the case of Perham vs. Way, from the Circuit Court of Indiana, judgment affirmed. The case grew out of a suit by Perham to make the sureties on a Marshal's bond liable for false return, in which it was decided the Marshal was liable.

In the case of Croy, from the East District of Pennsylvania, the Court affirms the judgment below, that the sum realized by the advance in value of Government bonds held by the party defendant, was not subject to tax as gains.

In the case of the United States ex. Surger and others, from the Illinois Circuit Court, the Court decided that distillers may be taxed for a quantity of spirits equal to 80 per cent of the producing capacity of their distilleries, whether the amount actually manufactured equals that quantity or not.

THE CABINET.

A short Cabinet meeting was held to-day, before noon, but nothing of unusual importance was considered.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The number of the several Appropriation bills is fourteen. Three are already before the House, and three more will be reported before the holiday recess.

ON A FOREIGN MISSION.

John T. Croxton, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister resident to Bolivia.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

MEMORIALS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. TRUMBULL presented the memorial of citizens of Minnesota against the passing of a bill to perfect the navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. COOPER presented the memorial of the Southern Methodist Association of Tennessee, asking payment for the destruction of their property during the war.

TEMPERANCE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill of Mr. Pomeroy, prohibiting the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia, and moved to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee. The Finance Committee was in favor of a law imposing a penalty for the benefit of the wives or creditors of drunkards upon those who sold them liquor, but thought it rather a question of morals than finances.

Mr. POMEROY said the Judiciary Committee was not a committee on morals.

Mr. SHERMAN—"Not exactly; but it is a committee on laws."

Mr. CONKLING opposed the reference to the Judiciary Committee, and asked whether the question did not belong to the Finance Committee.

After some discussion, the Senate refused to discharge the Finance Committee from a consideration of the subject.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SHERMAN—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds and exchange registered bonds. The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, hereby authorized to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds, provided that the expense be paid by the owners thereof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and providing that the existing public debt shall not be thereby increased, nor the rate of interest advanced on the bonds so exchanged.

Mr. CAMERON—To authorize the President to release the Empire of Japan from the payment of the indemnity due to the United States under the Convention of 1864.

LAND TRANSFERS.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill transferring to the Exors, Denison & Sioux City Railroad Company, of Iowa, all the rights or interests heretofore vested in the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, by the acts of May 15, 1856, and June 2, 1864, to any public lands lying within twenty miles of the line between Denison and Onawa City, Iowa. Referred.

DIRECT VOTE.

Mr. COLE offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for the election of President and Vice President and United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. Adopted.

BOSTON RELIEF.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire, and stated that the Committee was equally divided on the subject. The bill was placed on the calendar.

THE CALENDAR

of business was then taken up. Most of the bills upon it were passed over. The bill relating to writs of execution and other final processes in the United States Court, was indefinitely postponed; also the bill to provide for the erection of a public building in Quincy, Illinois.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The Vice President announced the appointment of Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of Garrett Davis, deceased.

The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ouachita River, at or near Arkadelphia, Kansas, passed; also, the bill to provide for the removal of the sunken wreck obstructing the channel off Sandy Hook.

At 3 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred authorizing Collectors to grant special orders for unloading steamships at night; also establishing a new scale of fees and salaries of custom officers; repealing the Bankruptcy act.

Mr. RICE (Ky.)—To repeal the special tax on retailers of leaf tobacco.

Mr. ARTHUR (Ky.)—To repeal the Enforcement act; abolishing the stamp duty on bank checks, and abolishing the special tax on leaf tobacco.

Mr. PECK (Ohio)—To amend the act of May 23, 1872, for holding United States Courts in Toledo.

Mr. McHENRY—For a railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Owensburg, Ky.

HOMESTEADS.

The House then resumed its consideration of the bill reported last session by Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on public lands, with authority to assign their certificates and to locate by attorney. A debate ensued.

Mr. HAWLEY (Illinois) spoke against the bill, claiming that the better provisions in it were already contained in the law passed at the last session. He stated that the quantity of land that would be covered by these certificates to soldiers, not counting sailors, would be 450,000,000 of acres. The bill ought to meet the condemnation of the House, as it was for the benefit of claim agents only and land speculators.

Mr. STOUGHTON (Michigan), member of the Military Committee, defended the bill, and contended that it established no new principle, but merely carried out what had been the policy of Government after all great wars. He explained that, under the provisions of the bill, there was no danger of the certificates getting into the hands of speculators, for it limited the quantity that could be held by any one person to 320 acres, and required settlement and occupation.

The bill was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over until to-morrow.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then (2:30 p.m.) went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT, who reported the bill from the Committee on Appropriations made a general statement about it. He said that the amount appropriated for the current year for the expense of the Indian service was $6,362,062. The amount proposed in the bill was $5,379,365, or nearly a million less.

Mr. NIBLACK asked Mr. Sargent to give the House an idea of the present policy and views of the Administration in regard to the Indians.

Mr. SARGENT replied that he was not authorized to speak for the Administration in that matter. His own opinion would be in favor of doing away with the old Indian treaties.

Mr. SHANKS, Chairman of the Indian Committee, stated that so far as his Committee was concerned, it would rigidly adhere to the conditions and spirit of the treaties made between the United States and the several Indian tribes, until some other mode should be established with the consent of the Indians themselves. Until then, the contract between the United States and the Indians should be, so far as the Indian Committee was concerned, most strictly maintained.

Mr. SARGENT went on to speak in commendation of the Indian peace policy. He read statistics, showing a remarkable increase of prosperity among the Indians within the last two years, the value of individual property increasing in one year from $3,942,000 to $9,941,000.

All general debate being closed, the House proceeded to consider the bill by paragraphs. After getting through about half the bill, the Committee rose, and the House Adjourned.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Health.

Mortality Reports for the Past Week and November.

Death of 127 Horses from Dropsy and Pneumonia.

The Sanitary Superintendent on Slaughtering and Rendering.

An Exhaustive and Valuable Report on the Subject.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hoard in the chair. From the reports of the Sanitary Superintendent, it appears that the mortality last week was 128, or 22 less than for the preceding week. Of these 70 were males and 58 females. There died of consumption 15, by convulsions 14, by pneumonia 11, by small-pox 8. Forty-seven were under 2 years of age. The decease is considered very great for this time of year, there being a decrease of nine, in the causes of death. There was an increase of infantile mortality. There is a decrease of mortality in every ward except the Eighth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth, the highest death rate being in the Seventh. The mean daily temperature was 8¼ degrees higher than last week. During the corresponding week in 1871, there were 129 deaths.

SMALL-POX CASES

have been reported at No. 345 Fifth avenue, No. 313 West Chicago avenue, No. 40 Canalport avenue, No. 218 West Polk street, southeast corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue, No. 222 South Jefferson street, No. 165 Harrison street, No. 753 South Halsted street, No. 238 North Ashland avenue, No. 224 Townsend street, No. 21 Seward street, No. 335 North Ashland avenue, No. 295 Third avenue, No. 205 North Halsted street, No. 158 West Harrison street, No. 270 South Desplaines street, No. 172 Buddan street, No. 330 West Erie street, No. 329 Fourth street, No. 337 South Desplaines street, No. 211 North Wells street, Nos. 72 and 74 Fisher street, No. 157 North Green street, No. 417 Fifth avenue, No. 396 South Canal street, No. 193 South Jefferson street, No. 177 Barber street. The increase is slight, decided on the West Side, with a falling off in the other divisions. Fortunately, for the last six weeks, the disease has not increased. From present indications it will increase next week.

HORSES.

The number of horses received at the platform of the Union Rendering Company last week was as follows: Dec. 3, 22; 4, 23; 5, 22; 6, 16; 7, 15; 8, 13; 9, 16. Total, 127; decrease, 31. About one-half died of dropsy, and nearly all the remainder of pneumonia.

MONTHLY REPORT.

During November there were 647 deaths, or 94 less than in October, 365 males and 282 females. There were 69 deaths by convulsions, 53 by consumption, 63 by small-pox, 49 by typhoid fever, 40 by pneumonia, and 21 by croup. Of these deaths 140 were under 1 year, 58 between 1 and 2, and 46 between 2 and 5. The mean temperature was 32½ degrees. The mortality by wards was as follows: Second, 3; Third, 24; Fourth, 10; Fifth, 31; Sixth, 48; Seventh, 58; Eighth, 57; Ninth, 62; Tenth, 16; Eleventh, 15; Twelfth, 16; Thirteenth, 16; Fourteenth, 32; Fifteenth, 35; Sixteenth, 27; Seventeenth, 20; Eighteenth, 20; Nineteenth, 2; Twentieth, 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following is a comparative table of some prominent causes of death.

Cause.	Oct., 1872.	Nov., 1871.	Nov., 1872.
Accident	26	15	22
Brain diseases	13	18	14
Cholera infantum	36	7	1
Consumption	59	32	53
Convulsions	64	50	69
Croup	27	21	28
Diarrhoea	22	13	6
Diphtheria	22	11	7
Typhoid fever	107	75	49
Heart diseases	18	16	11
Inanition	20	13	6
Pneumonia	29	30	47
Small-pox	12	13	63
Tabes mesenterica	22	10	17
Under five	334	227	289
Born in Chicago (native parents)	62	66	56
Born in Chicago (foreign parents)	257	164	208

SLAUGHTERING AND RENDERING.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted the following report:

The importance commercially of this branch of industry is yearly increasing, and with it increase, necessarily, the sanitary questions involved in its prosecution. Within the last ten years such has been the increase of this business, that at this time more slaughtering and packing is done here than in any other city in this country, if not in the world. With no natural facilities for the removal of the offal, such as a swift running stream, or the ebb and flow of a tide, the nuisance ensuing therefrom, has been the constant source of annoyance to the public, and, at times, seriously detrimental to health. These facts, in connection with increased density of population, caused this subject to assume a grave importance during the last year, particularly in the summer, demanding a radical change in the place and manner in which this business is conducted. Impressed with this idea, the Board took action a year ago, and last spring, by the passage of regulations, and the rigid enforcement of the same, have succeeded in making a decided improvement, but more still remains to be done. To a more thorough appreciation of the question, attention is called to the following table:

Season.	Hogs packed.	Year.	Beef packed and slaughtered for city consumption.
1851-2	22,936		
1852-3	44,156		
1853-4	52,849		
1854-5	73,994		
1855-6	80,380		
1856-7	74,000	1856	9,488
1857-8	99,262	1857	23,022
1858-9	179,684	1858	74,006
1859-60	151,339	1859	54,601
1860-1	271,805	1860	51,631
1861-2	505,091	1861	80,483
1862-3	970,264	1862	96,910
1863-4	904,659	1863	95,134
1864-5	760,514	1864	87,107
1865-6	507,355	1865	90,536
1866-7	639,332	1866	130,454
1867-8	796,226	1867	114,385
1868-9	617,534	1868	103,547
1869-70	685,959	1869	103,385
1870-1	988,087	1870	141,255
1871-2	1,225,236	1871	141,123
1872 to Dec. 1	920,120	1872 to Dec. 1	159,354
1872-3, estimated	1,500,000	1873 estimated	185,000

The sheep slaughtered were as follows: 1868, 189,192; 1869, 231,382; 1870, 233,144; 1871, 179,974; 1872, to Dec. 1, 153,019; 1873, estimated, 170,000.

Prior to 1861 the business did not attract much attention from a sanitary standpoint, as the slaughter-houses were located some distance from the densely populated parts of the city, and the amount of material was not great, in addition to the fact that the summer slaughtering did not amount to much, compared to what it is at this time. But, in 1861, owing to the war, a great increase occurred, which continued for four years. From this time the nuisance arising therefrom continued to increase until the winter of 1864-5, when legislative action was invoked, and many of the laws now in force, with regard to the same, were passed. What to do with the material was the problem. This question found a solution in the erection of the works for the utilization of the offal, by the Wahl Brothers at Ainsworth in 1865. Although this establishment was frequently stigmatized as the "Stink Factory," it undoubtedly was a great public benefit. On April 2, 1866, authority was given by the Common Council for the location of a depot on Twenty-sixth street and Stewart avenue, by these parties, for the reception of offal, blood, bones, and other animal matter. The slaughtering and packing of 3,140,526 hogs, for the four years commencing in 1861-2, and of 426,455 beeves, brought about this result, as a sanitary necessity. For the next four years there was a decrease, as only 2,558,467 hogs were slaughtered, and as population increased, there was a slight increase in the beeves slaughtered, the number being 448,972. With the means of outlet thus provided, and the strict enforcement of the laws, but little trouble was experienced, notwithstanding the increased density of population in the neighborhood of the slaughtering establishments. In 1868 commenced the movement of the slaughtering and packing interests to the Union Stock Yards, owing to better facilities for the prosecution of the business. This has continued until, at this time, two-thirds of it is carried on there. There are now 92 rendering tanks in operation at the Stock Yards, against 56 in the city. Notwithstanding the large amount of this work done at the Stock Yards from 1869 to the present time, there has been a steady increase of complaint with regard to nuisances arising from the business. This is easier understood when it is borne in mind that [illegible] and 4,379,262 hogs and 575,763 beeves [illegible] nearly all the summer [illegible] corporate limits and [illegible] rapidly growing change in the mode of conducting the business apparent to all. How to do it, and where, have been the problems that have occupied my attention for the past year. I have surveyed all the surroundings, and especially the lake shore, southeast of the city, which commended itself in consequence of being to leeward of the prevailing winds, and find it would be unpracticable to conduct the business at any of the suggested points for want of railway facilities and drainage.

With these difficulties staring me in the face, I almost abandoned the hope of finding a solution of the question, trusting, however, that the future would develop some method which would not alone suppress the nuisance, but at the same time lead to the concentration of the business at one point, where it could be absolutely controlled and carried on, perhaps, with more economy.

As the natural course of this business was toward the Stock Yards, my thoughts were turned in that direction, but the fact of a limited water supply, and the doubt that existed in regard to the flow from more artesian wells, together with the imperfect arrangements for conducting the business, in addition to the fact that this locality was in the direction of the prevailing winds at a season of the year when the nuisance incident to the business was most manifest, gave me at first little hope. But the experience and observation of the last three months having satisfied me that a sufficient supply of water could be obtained there by the boring of additional wells, and that the business could be conducted with but little offence, I communicated with the Union Stock Yard Company with regard to the construction of a slaughter house there, as I had often been impressed with the advantages such an establishment would offer to the drovers and butchers at that locality, and withal, it would establish a business that had been ineffectually, for the want of proper railway facilities, attempted here, namely the slaughtering of beef during the summer months for shipment East in refrigerator cars.

The Company, fully agreeing with me as to the importance of this improvement as an adjunct to the Stock Yards, has decided to build a model slaughter-house. The plans are now being made and in a week or two will be submitted to the Board for inspection, modification, and approval. It is also understood that the sanitary arrangements of this establishment are to be controlled by the Board. An artesian well is to be bored, and the most approved machinery and appliances procured so as to enable them to conduct the business without offence. The rendering is to be done, and the offal and tank-water are to be disposed of promptly, and in such manner as will prevent the noxious emanations and the fouling of the river, which has hitherto attended the prosecution of this business. The meat is to be brought into the city by rail, and, in the summer, in refrigerator cars, and will be distributed through the city with less difficulty and expense than by the present mode. It will be more wholesome for food, because the cattle will not have become heated and excited by a run of two or three miles immediately before slaughtering, as is now the case at the slaughter houses in the city, and there will be no loss of weight consequent upon this driving through the streets, and this saving of weight and cost of driving will more than repay the expense of the car transportation. Further, the damages incident to the driving of cattle, and the impediments to travel, caused by the driving of the meat wagons, and in the lower part of the city of the nuisance of the passage of the carts containing the offensive offal and blood will be in a great measure obviated. Were all the slaughtering done at the Stock Yards, there would be no driving of cattle through the streets, or across the open lots between the yards and the slaughter houses, and as we are dependent for a large portion of our supply on Texas cattle, the disease caused by them among native stock which results in the death of a number of cows in the summer and autumn in the city every year, would be prevented.

The building of this slaughter house will undoubtedly be the solution of the Bridgeport nuisance, and if it will not accomplish all that is hoped for, it will at least remove a large portion of this business from two and a half to three miles from the centre of population, where it is now conducted. In my opinion it is not alone a very important sanitary, but economical, movement, as I have no doubt that before this house has been in operation three months, the parties now engaged in the business will remove their establishments to the same locality, if not from sanitary, at least from economical considerations. In short, I hope that before another year has passed, to see all the slaughtering and rendering done in the territory west of the Stock Yards.

Heretofore no other places than those now in operation could be found for conducting the city slaughtering, and, as a necessary consequence, the only alternative left to the Board was to diminish the nuisance as far as practicable. For a further elucidation of the sanitary and economical considerations involved, attention is called to the following statistics obtained from the most reliable sources here. In order to avoid errors in excess, the lowest estimates obtained have been taken as a basis of calculation. The economical values of the different materials as fertilizers, have been obtained from analyses made by Professors Chandler, of New York, and Jackson & Nichols, of Boston, an average of the three analyses having been adopted, and the prices reduced to Chicago valuations.

CATTLE.

Estimate for 1872, 185,000; 50 lbs tank offal per head, 4,675 tons; 3½ gallons blood per head, 647,500 gallons; 12 gallons tank water, 2,220,000 gallons. Fifty-five per cent of water is dried out of the offal, leaving as fertilizer 45 per cent of its weight, or 2,103 tons, which at $20 per ton, is $42,000. At 8 pounds per gallon of blood, there would be 5,180,000 pounds, 20 per cent of which is dried blood, or 1,036,000 pounds, containing 16⅔ per cent of nitrogen, or 172,666 pounds. This at 20 cents a pound, is worth $34,733. One thousand gallons of tank water, containing 125 pounds of ammonia, is 277,500 pounds, four-fifths of which is nitrogen, or 222,000 pounds. This at 20 cents a pound is worth [illegible]. One thousand gallons of tank water contain 15 pounds of phosphoric acid, or 33,300 pounds. This, at 4 cents a pound, is worth $1,332, the total value being $122,465.

HOGS.

Estimate for 1872-3, 1,500,000; 1 ton of tank offal for 100 hogs, 15,000 tons; 1 gallon of blood per hog, 1,500,000 gallons; 3 gallons of tank water, 4,500,000 gallons. Forty-five per cent of water dries out of the offal, leaving for fertilizer, 55 per cent of its weight, or 8,250 tons, which, at $20 per ton, is worth $165,000. At 8 pounds per gallon of blood, there is 12,000,000 pounds, 20 per cent of which, or 2,400,000 pounds, is dried blood, containing 16 2-3 per cent of nitrogen, or 400,000 pounds, which, at 20 cents per pound, is worth $80,000. One thousand gallons of tank water contain 125 pounds of ammonia, or 562,500 pounds, equal to 450,000 pounds of nitrogen, which, at 20 cents a pound, is worth $90,000. One thousand gallons contain 20 pounds of phosphoric acid, or 90,000 pounds, which, at 4 cents a pound, is worth $3,600; the total being $338,600.

SHEEP.

Estimate for 1872, 170,000; ½ ton of tank offal per 100 sheep, 566 tons; ½ gallon of blood per sheep, 85,000 gallons; 1 gallon of tank water, 170,000 gallons. Fifty-five per cent of offal as fertilizer, or 311 tons, at 20 per ton, is $6,220. Blood, at 8 pounds per gallon, is 452,800 pounds; 20 per cent of which is dried blood, or 90,560 pounds, containing 16⅔ per cent of nitrogen, or 15,093 pounds, which, at 20 cents a pound, is worth $3,018. The tank water contains 21,253 pounds of ammonia, worth $3,401, and phosphoric acid, worth $1,360; the total value being $12,775.

SUMMARY.

Value of cattle offal as fertilizer	$ 42,000
Value of hog offal as fertilizer	165,000
Value of sheep offal as fertilizer	6,220
Total	$213,220
Value of cattle blood as fertilizer	$ 34,733
Value of hog blood as fertilizer	80,000
Value of sheep blood as fertilizer	3,018
Total	$117,751
Value of cattle tank water as fertilizer	$ 45,732
Value of hog tank water as fertilizer	93,600
Value of sheep tank water as fertilizer	4,461
Total	$143,793
Grand total	$474,764

About one-half of the offal and blood is utilized; the remainder, together with the tank-water, is at present absolute waste. These must be utilized from sanitary considerations, and all parties engaged in the business will soon find that in addition to the saving of the cost of disposing of the material, and the defence of suits for violations of sanitary regulations, they will from this source derive a revenue sufficient to defray a large portion of the expenses of their establishments. By the prompt removal of all this material before decomposition takes place, its highest value as a fertilizer will be retained, while, at the same time, the causes of just complaint on the part of this Board and our citizens will be as far as practicable removed and the public health improved.

The tank-water, as it is commonly called, is in reality a highly concentrated essence of the material that is rendered and is now allowed to run into the Chicago River, from all the establishments, contains more organic matter than the solid material after it has gone through the process of rendering. It is, therefore, more valuable as a fertilizer, at the same time that it has been the main cause of the filling of Ogden Slip, Healey Slough, and the South Branch above the canal, and this disposition is, therefore, not alone a waste of valuable material that can be utilized, but the cause of great injury to the public health.

That the questions under consideration are of the greatest importance, not alone to the parties directly concerned, but to the entire city, will be appreciated when it is borne in mind that almost one-third of the slaughtering and packing that is done in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska is carried on here. When it is also recollected that the thousands of tons of the refuse incident to this business as now conducted must be disposed of, and taking into consideration the want of natural facilities we have for so doing, the difficulties surrounding this Board in the sanitary management of the same must be apparent.

A further report upon this subject will be made hereafter.

A STOVE-PIPE CASE.

Does the Fire Ordinance Cover the Entire City, or Only the District Within the "Fire Limits?"

On Wednesday of last week, Mrs Mary Portman, a widow lady residing on Hurlbut street, just outside the city limits, was brought before Justice Kaufman, on a complaint made by Fire Warden McAulay, charging her with a violation of Section II, Chapter 9, of the "Fire Ordinances of the City of Chicago," which is as follows:

No pipe of any stove, or Franklin, shall be put up, unless it be conducted into a chimney made of brick, or stone, and any person putting up the pipe of any stove, or Franklin, contrary to this section, shall, for every such offence, forfeit five dollars, and the further sum of one dollar for every twenty-four hours the same shall remain so put up after notice given by the Fire Marshal, or any Assistant Marshal, to remove the same.

Mr. G. J. Dresser, who appeared for the defendant, contended that the ordinance had reference only to the district within the fire limits, and that it did not apply to buildings outside those limits. He cited the title of the ordinance, which is thus: "An ordinance establishing the fire limits, and regulating the construction and removal of buildings therein, the carrying on of business deemed hazardous, on account of fire, and defining the duties and powers of the Fire Marshal," and maintained that the word "therein" limited the action of the ordinance to the boundaries of the fire limits, and that no conviction could be had in this case.

A continuance was had until yesterday. Being then called up, the Court stated that he had had the opinion of Corporation Counsel Tuley on the subject, which was that the ordinance was general in its application, and embraced the whole city. Under these circumstances he found the defendant guilty, and imposed a fine of five dollars and costs.

An appeal is to be taken, for the purpose of settling the disputed point. Mr. Dresser insists that his interpretation is correct, and thinks that a Police Magistrate should be guided by his own judgment, and not by the advice of an outside attorney, especially when that attorney, being a city official, is likely to have his judgment warped by his desire to maintain the power and jurisdiction of an ordinance drawn by himself.

There is quite an interest manifested in the case by residents of the North Division, inasmuch as a large number of the dwellings of the laboring population are constructed like that of Mrs. Portman, with a stove-pipe passing through the roof, instead of a chimney, and are, from want of means, unable immediately to comply with the requirements of the ordinance. Mr. McAulay feels an equal interest, and an earnest desire to have his functions authoritatively defined.

WHO KILLED MESCH?

Was It the "Man with the Plug Hat," or the Policemen?

The Jury in the Criminal Court Acquit the Latter Individual, but That Does Not Answer the Question.

The trial of Elif Danielson and Patrick Owens, charged with the shooting of Anton Mesch, was resumed yesterday morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Rogers presiding.

JAMES HARKINS,

an engineer, testified that he saw Danielson fire two shots at a man who was running from him. At the second shot the man fell. Danielson at the time denied having killed the man. Witness advised Danielson to go to the station, or else the crowd might "go for him," whereupon witness himself was taken to the station and locked up for "interfering with an officer."

MRS. ANN RILEY

testified that she saw Mesch shot by a policeman in uniform; identifies Danielson as the officer who fired; heard two shots fired; at the second shot deceased fell instantly. Her account of the affair was substantially the same as that sworn to by Johnson.

Harry M'Farland swore positively that Danielson fired the shot which killed Mesch.

THE PROSECUTION RESTED HERE,

and Mr. Van Buren, representing the defendant Danielson, opened the case for the defence. He said that with perfect safety himself and colleague could now submit the case to the jury. There was absolutely no proof that Danielson killed Mesch. The jury must not suppose that he was killed by either Danielson or Owens; they must ascertain, beyond a reasonable doubt, which of the two killed him. If they believed the testimony of the Coroner and the County Physician, they must believe that the bullet which killed Mesch did not come from Danielson's pistol. The doctors testified that the ball entered the head about an inch behind the left ear, and passed toward the right, while the testimony of every witness agreed that the ball from Danielson's pistol must have entered on the right side of the head, owing to the relative positions of the parties. The jury must conclude that Mesch was killed by some person as yet unmentioned.

THE FIRST WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE

was Policeman Hinckley, who testified that the smaller pistol was the one owned and carried by Danielson; never saw him have any other revolver; he has had it two years or more.

MISS KATIE SMITH,

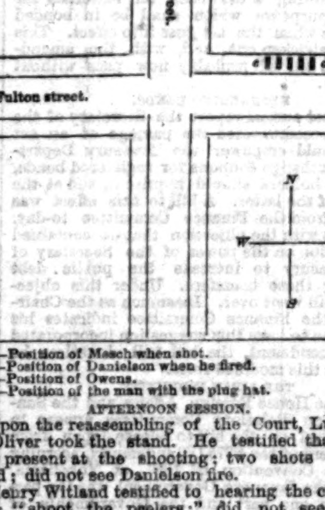
residing at 158 Fulton street, testified that the shooting took place in front of her house; she had the window up, and was looking out; a man in dark clothes fired, but didn't hit the man who was running; then a man who had on a "plug" hat fired, and the other fell; this was directly in view of witness, not over ten or twelve feet away; the man with the plug hat came from Halsted street, and when he fired he stood down in a hollow, while the man who was shot was on the top of the street grade, considerably above him; the man who shot then either reloaded or wiped out his pistol, witness could not tell which.

Cross-examined: Heard but two shots fired in all; the man in the plug hat, when he fired, stood at the bottom of the sidewalk steps, while Mesch was in the street above him; Annie Carter, who lives at No. 147 North Wells street, was sitting by witness at the window, and saw all she saw.

The Court here directed that a Bailiff proceed at once to secure the attendance of Miss Carter, and a recess was taken until half-past 1 o'clock.

THE NEW ASPECT OF THE CASE,

developed by the testimony of Katie Smith, will render the annexed diagram of service in explaining the position of affairs:



a.—Position of Mesch when shot.
b.—Position of Danielson when he fired.
c.—Position of Owens.
d.—Position of the man with the plug hat.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Court, Lucien S. Oliver took the stand. He testified that he was present at the shooting; two shots were fired; did not see Danielson fire.

Henry Witland testified to hearing the crowd cry: "shoot the peelers;" did not see the shooting.

MISS ANNIE CARTER,

being sworn, testified that she was with Katie Smith when the shooting took place. First, a man in citizen's clothes, wearing a plug hat, fired, and Mesch ran about one yard, when the policeman fired, and then Mesch fell. The man who first fired stood at the bottom of the steps, while the policeman stood at the top of the sidewalk.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Officer Kakusky testified that the smaller pistol belonged to and was carried by Danielson.

Alfred Johnson, a lad of about 14, testified to having heard the crowd cry, "Shoot the peelers!"

George Miller, ex-Police Captain of the Second Precinct, testified to the excellent character of Danielson as an officer.

This closed the case for the defence.

THE LAWYERS TALK.

Mr. Reed said that the case, from the beginning, had been involved in mystery. From the testimony, he was still in doubt as to who killed Anton Mesch.

"If that is the case," said Mr. Van Buren, "I do not wish to go into any argument. Let the case go to the jury at once."

This was agreed to by all sides, and the jury retired. After an absence of not more than five minutes, they returned to the court-room, bringing in a verdict of "not guilty."

THE VERDICT.

This result was a foregone conclusion almost from the beginning of the trial. The case was a most mysterious one, and it is now involved in a deeper mystery than ever. "Who killed Mesch?" is a question which yet remains to be answered.

—General Gano, a daring Confederate cavalier, is now a minister of the Christian church in Texas.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BANK.

The President Squanders the Assets and Decamps.

Antecedents of Fred. S. Winslow—Early Life and Adventures.

A Dashing Career in Finance---He Sits at the Feet of Mr. Scammon.

Evil Results of Evil Company---His European Trip, and the Sequel.

For several years antecedent to the fire, the name of Ferd. S. Winslow had been familiar to our citizens, in his busy Passage and Exchange offices in Loomis' Building, on the corner of Clark and South Water street. Mr. Winslow, of whose antecedents and personal history we give something in detail below, was a man of many friends and multiform business relations, and his mode of business and general success rapidly increased both. Among the first offices to be occupied in the Burnt District was the corner banking premises in Nixon's Building, at the intersection of Monroe and La Salle streets, where Mr. Winslow opened the Scandinavian National Bank, and experienced no difficulty in organizing it among his connections here and abroad, chiefly with capital from abroad, and stockholders' notes at home, his own among them for a very handsome sum in a list of assets.

OF A SPECULATIVE TURN OF MIND,

and widely known by and for these qualities, the President of the Scandinavian National lived handsomely, was everywhere received and recognized as a man of capital as well as dash, and propositions from various quarters, at home and abroad, floated in upon him. He was courted by life insurance companies, railroad schemes in embryo, and received the substantial compliment of a Directorship in the Canadian immigration scheme for the settlement of Anticosti Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, on which business he visited Montreal.

Mr. Winslow seemed in no way anxious to illustrate the name he bore, for he was disposed to take ventures of the most airy kind, even ventures at cards. He achieved a few, at least, very solid successes, and especially made handsomely in acre investments in the Northwestern Park and Boulevard region of the city, by subdividing large tracts and selling lots.

Some months ago he went abroad in company, though in no association with Perry H. Smith and George L. Dunlap, whom he was incidentally to aid in placing securities, his main purpose, however, being an attempt for his own relief in entirely distinct negotiations of his own. These latter entirely failed, and silence came over the whereabouts and doings of Mr. Winslow. A month ago the rumor was rife here that Mr. Winslow had committed suicide at Baden Baden, as the sequal to

HEAVY LOSSES AT THE GAMING TABLE.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited the Scandinavian Bank, and inquired as to the rumor. The answer of Mr. Siller was frank and courteous, and to the effect that there was no belief in the minds of the bank officers or Mr. Winslow's family, residing on the lake shore above Lincoln Park, that the report was true, and that Mr. Winslow's protracted silence alone gave any cause for anxiety. Since then he has been heard from in Italy, though it is unlikely he will again visit Chicago. The Baden Baden report had this basis, that Mr. Winslow did sit down at the Baden-Baden table, and made a run of sixty or eighty thousand francs, greatly to the admiration of American lookers-on. The next day he tried his luck again, but Fortune turned her back upon him. After the third day's play he disappeared, and the Kursaal knows too well what becomes of suddenly missing men under such circumstances, thus the rumor referred to was set was set afloat.

The monetary column of THE TRIBUNE presents to-day the features of the affair affecting the Scandinavian Bank, and it only remains to add the personal facts of the hero of so remarkable a fiasco in banking and finance. A few paragraphs will answer the question—

WHO WAS FERD. S. WINSLOW?

Ferdinand S. Winslow was born in the City of Copenhagen, about the year 1825. His parents, who are said to be very respectable, gave him a good education, and when of proper age he was apprenticed to a banking-house in that city. Here, on account of some irregularities his subsequent life had well covered, he had only a brief career, and in the year 1853, he left Copenhagen, and emigrated to this country. Shortly after arriving in New York City, he obtained a position as clerk in the banking house of Gelpcke & Co. In the year 1857 he left New York to accept the position of Cashier in the banking house of Gelpcke, Jr., at Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Gelpcke failed just previous to the war, under highly suspicious circumstances, and he and Mr. Winslow had to hide themselves in a cellar, and afterwards flee from Dubuque to escape from the vengeance of the enraged depositors.

Mr. Winslow next turned up again as Quartermaster on the staff of General Curtis, and afterwards as Post Quartermaster at Nashville, Tenn., where he engaged in coton speculations, whereby he made considerable money. He was afterwards dismissed on account of these speculations, and went to St. Louis, where he remained about one year, and then went to Marion, Iowa, where he started a banking house in his own name. About two years afterwards he removed to this city, and opened a small banking office, under the firm of Winslow & Christensen, in the basement of No. 49 South LaSalle street. His capital was at that time, according to his own statement, $25,000. Mr. Christensen had no money in the concern. He was Winslow's agent in New York. Two years afterwards the firm was changed to F. S. Winslow, and the Banking and Passage office moved to No. 2 South Clark street, above referred to, where he continued to do business until Oct. 9, 1871, when his office was destroyed by the great conflagration. He then opened an office over the drugstore of Dr. Dreyer, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Erie street, and afterwards removed to a small savings bank at No. 17 Milwaukee avenue. Last spring he raised subscriptions, and started the Scandinavian National Bank, in the Nixon Building, corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, of which he became the President.

A few years ago he made the acquaintance of Jonathan Y. Scammon and Dr. C. V. Dyer, with whom he went into real estate speculations, in which Mr. Winslow invariably lost money, while somehow or other Scammon and Dyer always made money. Dr. Dyer sold Mr. Winslow his former residence on the corner of North Clark and Diversey streets, for the sum of $50,000, which is said to be about $20,000 more than it is worth. Mr. Jonathan Y. Scammon converted Mr. Winslow to the Swedenborgian faith, and Mr. Winslow proved himself worthy of his illustrious master in finance and religion, being ever thereafter a devout disciple, making many converts among his countrymen. Among others, he converted Mr. Peter Swanve, the Swedish Consul, and a clerk in his office he induced to become a minister.

Mr. Winslow, by the aid of Mr. Scammon, controlled all the Government patronage that fell to the lot of the Scandinavians, and none could receive a Government appointment unless recommended by Mr. Winslow.

His real estate speculations above referred to were two subdivisions, on the corner of Western and North avenues, the first one known as Winslow, Jacobson, and Tallman's subdivision, and the other as Winslow and Jacobson's subdivision. The lots of the former subdivision have been mostly disposed of to poor Scandinavians, while those of the latter subdivision are yet in the market.

The rest of this lamentable story of adventure in finance must be sought under its appropriate head in the money and Finance column of THE TRIBUNE.

SUFFRAGE GOSSIP.

A Pleasant Little Meeting of an Executive Committee---Miss Anthony's Probable Age and Pecuniary Condition Discussed—Some Future Conventions Incidentally Mentioned.

The Executive Committee of the State Woman's Suffrage Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 831 Michigan avenue, Mrs. Fernando Jones in the chair, Mrs. Van Winkle acting as Secretary.

On motion of Mrs. Waite, it was determined to hold the annual meeting of the Association in Chicago on or about the second Tuesday in January. The question of having a popular Convention in Springfield at about the same time, when good speakers could be obtained, was discussed. The Committee lamented the absence of Miss Susan B. Anthony, whose bold attempt to participate in the late election has circumscribed her liberty at present, it was understood.

Mrs. Waite suggested that, under present circumstances, Miss Anthony might be in a condition to need pecuniary assistance. Every woman in the country was indebted to her for the effort to secure equal pay for equal work done by the two sexes. She had widenened the fields of labor; and the housemaid and sewing-girl owed the present increase of their pay to her exertions; if this fact were brought home to the women of the country, there was no doubt that a fund, to be known as the "Anthony Fund," could be raised to the amount of $50,000.

Mrs. Jones thought that laboring women, ladies employed on newspapers, school teachers, lady physicians, and others, would, if they understood fairly the obligations under which they stood to Miss Anthony, contribute readily.

Mrs. Waite thought there would be no need to give instructions to Miss Anthony. She would, she hoped, live to one hundred years.

Mrs. Jones thought that, from reading the newspapers, one might conclude that Miss Anthony had already attained that age.

Mrs. Underwood thought it would be better to give her the fund during her life, and not waste it in a monument after her death.

Mrs. Jones thought that Miss Anthony ought to have an office, and to this the ladies consented.

Mrs. Jones said that if the money was subscribed, the papers would say Miss Anthony was on the superannuated list, and make fun of her.

Mrs. Jones said that Mrs. Stanton and Miss Emily Faithfull would be in the city during the week, and would be willing to give their services toward obtaining funds to defray the expenses incident to Miss Anthony's legal difficulties.

It was decided to hold a meeting in one of the places of amusement on Friday afternoon, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Young being appointed a Committee on Hall.

Other necessary committees were appointed, when the meeting adjourned.

THE GERMANIA.

Third General Meeting of the Creditors of the Bankrupt Concern.

A Dividend of One and Three-Fourths Per Cent Declared—The Creditors Do Not Like to Have Their Money in Scammon's Hands.

The creditors of the Germania Insurance Company, a bankrupt, met at 2 p. m. yesterday, it being the third general meeting, to hear the report of the Assignee and declare a dividend. Mr. Register Hibbard presided.

Mr. William Vocke, the Assignee, reported the following condition of affairs:

Total actual liabilities	$5,442,128.92
Total upon proofs of loss filed with Company or Assignee	2,893,031.33
Since meeting of creditors held June 24, 1872, claims have been filed with the Assignee amounting to	182,944.88
Total claims filed to date	$3,075,976.71
Total amount of claims allowed and adjusted to date	$3,025,217.72
Total amount of claims proven before the Register up to last meeting, and reported to Assignee	2,364,475.99
Total amount proven since then, and in time to receive first dividend	169,596.01
Aggregate on which first dividend of 2 per cent was declared and dividend warrants were drawn	2,534,072.00
In addition to these claims there were proven before the Register, but not in time for first dividend (though entitled to the same), claims amounting to	404,867.84
Aggregate of claims filed to date and entitled to dividend	2,938,939.84
Total amount of 2 per cent dividend to be paid on above	58,778.80
The Assignee reported at the last meeting as the total cash value of assets, specifying same	262,187.52
Of which there had then been converted by him and deposited in bank—cash	99,661.09
Since said meeting the Assignee has collected	124,885.36
Total assets now in litigation	120,391.00
Total amount of offsets allowed	6,405.00
Total amount of assets not converted or sold	10,180.00
Total amount of moneys disbursed to date	53,979.66
Total amount of cash on hand	57,339.55

Mr. Haddock moved that a dividend of 2 per cent be declared. The money would come in quick enough to pay it. He commended the spirit of the Assignee, and would like to see a good dividend.

The Register said the nominal amount in bank was over $70,000, but over $13,000 of that was in checks, which might be called for at any time. The actual amount of cash on hand was $57,339.55, and that would barely pay 1¾ per cent, and besides, there were $500,000 worth of policies outstanding.

Mr. Seeleman thought they could pay 2 per cent, and hoped they would.

The Register thought 1¾ per cent a safer dividend.

Mr. Silverman said that the bank in which the money was deposited had of late borne a disreputable character. He was afraid the money would be lost. He was afraid of Scammon.

Mr. Daniel Wiley—"I, for one, don't want to have one cent of my money in the hands of such a man as Scammon."

A man inquired of the Assignee if he or any one else received interest on the money.

Mr. Vocke replied that he never received a cent of interest, and did not know of any one else who had.

Mr. Haddock did not understand why so much insurance money was deposited in that bank. There was some $200,000, the assets of another company, in the same institution. He could not understand it at all. Why could not the Assignees make arrangements with some bank that would allow interest? There were many banks which would be glad to pay 5 per cent and upwards.

The Register announced that the Assignee had no control over that matter, nor the creditors either.

Mr. Vocke stated that he had received instructions from the Court, and obeyed them.

The Register remarked that he received his instructions from the same source.

Mr. Wiley said that during the late campaign it was stated that A. C. Hesing promised to pay $16,000, the amount he owed the Company, without a suit. He would like to hear something from the Assignee about that.

Mr. Vocke answered that, according to the instructions of Judge Blodgett, he had demanded the money from Mr. Hesing, as from the other debtors of the Company. He had asked them in person. They would find Hesing's name among those who were sued.

The Register continued of the opinion that a dividend of 1¾ per cent would be large enough. There were $500,000 worth of claims outstanding that could be presented at any time up to the final settlement, and sufficient assets should be reserved to pay those claimants, if they appeared, the same dividend as the other creditors.

Mr. Grossheim believed it would be impossible to prove even $400,000 of those claims.

Mr. A. B. Johnson did not want to have their money lying in bank.

Mr. Seeleman would rather have 2 per cent now than wait for two years, during which the assets would be unproductive to them.

After some further discussion the Register declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable in 14 days.

The report of the Assignee was approved.

The meeting then adjourned.

President Grant and the Late Mr. Greeley.

From the New York Evening Post.

The following "open letter," addressed to President Grant by one who was among his most determined antagonists during the late canvas, confirms what the *Evening Post* has already said about the kindly feelings which have succeeded the mournful occasion to which it relates:

"*To the President of the United States:*

"SIR: I trust that I shall not be charged with presumption in addressing you on the subject of this letter. I want to thank you, not for any favor bestowed on my friends, or shown to me. Thanks for such things are as common as the benefits they confer. I desire to thank you for something greater and better than these; for something much beyond the ordinary practice of high official life. I desire to thank you for the respect shown by you to Mr. Greeley on his death-bed, and for the great respect you paid his character and memory by your attendance on his funeral. It was a great compliment for the head of a great nation to decline attendance on an official festivity while a private citizen was dying, a citizen who had no claims on the sympathy of the official, either of blood or close friendship. It was a much greater compliment when that Executive laid aside the pressing duties of his great office, and, making a night journey of hundreds of miles, at an inclement season, took the place of a private person, among the thousands gathered together to pay the last tribute of respect that the living can pay to the dead. For your remembrance of Mr. Greeley, dying; for your attendance at his funeral; for the tearful attention you paid to the sad ceremonies of that occasion, Mr. President, I thank you with all earnestness. I am very sure that in doing so I but echo the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of your fellow-citizens, whose views of public affairs led them and myself to support, in the late canvass, the man to whom you have shown such high respect. By these acts you have removed prejudices, changed opponents into friends, and shown the world that great official life need not deaden the better instincts of our common humanity. By these acts you have taught the nations that Americans never forget what is due to the character of their great citizens, and that the passions of an exciting political contest never destroy the respect that American partisan opponents have for the good lives of good men.

"I thank you, Mr. President, and pray that a long and happy life may await you. And when it shall please the Great Ruler to send the Angel of Death to call you hence, may your passage to the tomb be made smooth by the affection of kind friends, and the grave close over you with the heartfelt prayers of your countrymen for your eternal rest.

"Very respectfully your friend,

"SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

"NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1872."

RAILROAD NEWS.

Adoption of Resolutions Regulating the Pass System.

Opening of New Lines---A Disclaimer---New Suburban Depot.

At the meeting of railway managers at the Sherman, on Monday, referred to in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, the following resolutions concerning passes, made by the recent Convention of the Western and Southern Railway Association, at St. Louis, were unanimously adopted:

1. The usual reciprocal passes between officers of connecting lines may be given.

2. Passes to travelling agents or employes of other roads shall be granted only on an application from the President, Superintendent, or other managing officer, addressed to the President, or other general managing officer of the road over which the pass is solicted. No such request shall be made, except for employes when sent on business of their companies.

3. Half-fare permits may be issued to each clergyman of a congregation on the line of road, or one having supervisory charge of a number of congregations on the line of road, provided such clergyman follow no secular employment.

4. Passes shall not be given for the procurement of business of any kind.

5. One man may be passed on the train with his stock for one or two cars, and two men for three or more cars, two being the maximum number that may be passed on one train with any one shipment of stock, or with any number of shipments for the same owner. No return passes will be given on account of stock shipments, but half-fare tickets may be sold on such account.

6. Passes issued to members of the Legislature shall be limited to the time of the session, and for ten (10) days after.

TAPPING A COAL REGION.

The Smody Mills branch of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, which runs through Warren, Fantaine, Parker, and Vigo Counties, Ind., will be completed by the 1st of January. All the grading is done, bridges built, and there remains but a few miles of rail to be put down. It will tap the richest coal fields of Indiana, and will be at once used by the Wabash Coal Company, whose large coal mines lie along this road. They expect to ship 75 car-loads of coal a day to this market, whereas now they are able to bring in but 30 cars a week, which are brought by the way of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road to Danville, and thence on the main line to Chicago.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road is now running the Woodruff palace sleeping cars from Chicago to Evansville, *via* the Terre Haute route, without change.

A SOUTHWESTERN CONNECTION.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad will soon connect with the Texas Central, when a through rail line from Chicago to Galveston will be opened *via* the Chicago, Kansas City & Northern, to Jefferson City, and thence, over the M., K. & T., to Denison, Texas, where the connection referred to will be made. By this route, Chicago will be as near, if not nearer, to the great Southwest than St. Louis, whose southwestern connection, the Atlantic & Pacific Road, is far from reaching its objective point, and, unless some change of existing laws be made, many years must elapse before this road becomes of real and substantial benefit to St. Louis. Chicago has great reason for congratulating herself upon the completion of this branch of the M., K. & T. Road, since her control of the southwestern trade is only a question of enterprise, which to Chicago merchants is no serious matter.

A DISCLAIMER.

The mangers of the Chicago & Canada Southern Railway disclaim all knowledge of any such man as F. S. Winslow, and say that the *Times* was in error yesterday when it spoke of Mr. Winslow as being an agent for them in the sale of bonds. They beg leave to state that the only Winslow ever authorized to act as their agent, is of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine street, New York City, with whom Mr. F. S. Winslow, of Scandinavian Bank notoriety, was in nowise connected.

ANOTHER LINK IN THE CHAIN.

The Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, which will be open to-day, is another link in the Southern railway system of Chicago. It commences at Vincennes (where it connects with the C., D. & V. Road) and runs 100 miles south to Cairo. This road alone will be of much benefit to Cairo, as it will furnish a more direct Eastern outlet for the various lines which concentrate there than any they have heretofore had.

NEW PASSENGER HOUSE.

The new Milwaukee & St. Paul Road will ultimately run south along Canal street, from its present terminus, to Madison street, where it will have a station. By this arrangement it will be made the most convenient road for suburban residents, who live north and northwest from the city, and it will likely take most of that travel.

$400,000.

The City of Milwaukee Beaten in the Railroad Bond Suits.

From the Milwaukee News, Dec. 10.

A despatch from the Hon. Alexander Mitchell to Mayor Hooker, received yesterday, announced that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided the Milwaukee & Beloit and the Milwaukee & Superior Railroad bond cases adversely to the city.

The cases were argued Nov. 22, by O. H. Waldo and John W. Cary, on behalf of the bondholders, and by City Attorney E. G. Ryan, on behalf of the city.

This action covered only the interest on twelve bonds, but is, of course, decisive of the principal and interest of the whole lot of bonds that are in existence. The following is the statement of the case, as published in the *News* of Nov. 27:

"James *et al. vs.* City of Milwaukee. Error to the Circuit Court for Wisconsin. This action was brought to recover the interest due on twelve bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee to the Milwaukee & Superior Railroad Company and the Milwaukee & Beloit Railroad Company,—two companies not in existence at the date of the act authorizing the city to aid in the construction of railroads. The only question presented is, whether the Railroad act authorized aid to railroads generally, whether at the time incorporated and organized, or not, or only to such as were then incorporated and organized. The Court below held that the authority was extended only as to roads at the time incorporated and organized, and gave judgment against the holders of the bonds, to the effect that their issue was without authority of law. It is here insisted that, by a proper construction of the statute, the bonds in the case are valid, as having been issued in pursuance of the act."

The bonds were voted by the city in 1856. The total amount of bonds were $100,000 to the Milwaukee & Beloit Railroad Company, and $100,000 to the Milwaukee & Superior Railroad Company. No interest was ever paid on the bonds; not a shovel full of earth was ever moved toward building either road, and the present sum total of all the bonds and interest is not far from $400,000. This immense addition to the city debt will unsettle heavy matters, and will end the question of further railroad aid from our people for some time to come. This debt cannot, probably, be repudiated or compromised, as bondholders will insist on their "pound of flesh." It is a fraud throughout, as neither road was ever built, and the city has never received a particle of benefit, directly or indirectly, for this immense amount of indebtedness. The lawyers can tell better than we can, whether there is any other or better defence for the city than that already pleaded.

The Fond du Lac Railroad bond case was argued at the same time by Senator Carpenter for the bondholders, and is, probably, decided also adversely to that county. All these cases go against the people.

MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT.

John P. McGregor and George D. Lincoln Elected Assignees of the Bankrupt Firm.

The Question of the Right to Elect an Assignee of Munn & Scott Referred to Judge Blodgett.

A meeting of the creditors of Munn, Norton & Scott, bankrupts, was held yesterday for the purpose of electing an Assignee. Register Hibbard presided, who stated that a question had arisen in his mind as to who were entitled to vote for Assignee, as there were two classes of creditors, creditors of the firm of Munn, Norton & Scott, and the creditors of Munn & Scott. His impression was that the creditors of Munn, Norton & Scott were entitled to vote at that meeting. There should be two different settlements of the two firms. The bulk of the assets were in the hands of Munn & Scott, especially the property conveyed to George Armour, which he was willing to surrender, provided he was allowed to come in and get his share of the dividends.

Mr. Campbell said the statute provided that the creditors of the firm should elect the Assignee, and the creditors of the individual partners were not entitled to vote. They had the case of two bankrupt partnerships, and the question was which should elect the Assignee. Munn, Norton & Scott claimed that Munn & Scott were indebted to them, and Munn & Scott declared that Messrs. Norton & Scott were indebted to them (Munn & Scott). He thought there should be two Assignees; they should have one for each firm. Representing creditors of Munn & Scott, he insisted upon electing an Assignee for that firm, and protested against the election of the same person as Assignee of Munn, Norton & Scott.

Mr. Tenney, on behalf of Munn, Norton & Scott, objected to the election of an Assignee by the two firms. There were three firms—Munn, Norton & Scott, Munn & Scott, speculators, and Munn & Scott, elevator men. Munn, Norton & Scott were the firm in bankruptcy, and who were the competent authority to select the Assignees. The Bankrupt act provided that, in the case of a copartnership, the creditors of the firm should elect the Assignee, and the creditors of the individuals had nothing to say. The creditors of Munn & Scott had no claim to vote at all.

Mr. W. C. Goudy said there was a firm of Munn, Norton & Scott, composed of five persons, among them Munn & Scott; another firm composed of some fifteen persons, known as Munn & Scott, engaged in the elevator business, and the firm of Munn & Scott, carrying on a speculative trade. The firm of Munn & Scott, composed of the fifteen, was not bankrupt at all. The firm of Munn, Norton & Scott was put in bankruptcy, and the creditors of Munn & Scott would have no voice in the election. He represented creditors of Munn, Norton & Scott, and of Munn & Scott. He represented $400,000 against Munn & Scott, and if the creditors of Munn & Scott were to vote they would likely have a voice, as that was a large amount. He did not believe, however, that the creditors of Munn & Scott were entitled to vote.

Mr. Campbell asked to have the estates severed.

Mr. Goudy objected to the election of one Assignee at that meeting.

Mr. Campbell wanted none appointed.

The Register said but two claims were proved against Munn & Scott, one for $10,000 on the part of the Cook County National Bank, and the other of $10,200 on the part of the Cassanovia (N. Y.) National Bank.

The Register thought those questions were more speculative than practical, and he would proceed to call the claims proved against Munn, Norton & Scott, and let the creditors elect an Assignee.

Mr. Harding, on behalf of creditors he represented, objected to the claim of George Armour, and would ask a postponement of the election.

Mr. Tenney objected also, and did not think that George Armour should vote. His claim would be contested. The claim was large,—$41,000.

Mr. Goudy, on behalf of Mr. Armour, whose claim he represented, desired to know who objected.

The Register stated that George D. Lincoln was the objecting creditor. He objected on the ground that Munn, Norton & Scott owed Armour nothing, and that his claim arose out of the fraudulent delivery of 50,000 bushels of grain without receipts.

Mr. Harding objected, on behalf of the Corn Exchange National Bank.

Mr. Goudy said it was evident that the gentlemen who objected had not examined the claim, as they would find that it was reduced to the lowest figure. Mr. Armour did not object to an investigation, and was prepared to substantiate the claim. They objected, however, to have the election take place until their right to participate in the election was definitely and authoritatively settled.

Mr. Tenney said when a claim was objected to the statute provided for postponement, and he moved the claim be postponed, as "the darkey postponed the goose."

John P. McGregor and George D. Lincoln were elected joint Assignees of Munn, Norton & Scott, commission merchants.

The Register asked if there was any objection to the Assignees.

Mr. Goudy did not object.

Mr. Campbell did not object.

Mr. Campbell moved that the roll of the creditors of Munn & Scott be called, and that they elect an Assignee.

The question of the right to elect an Assignee of Munn & Scott was referred to the Court.

PERSONAL.

Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, will remain abroad during the winter.

—Mrs. Gould, an American lady, has a school of 200 pupils in Rome.

—Jesse R. Grant, the President's son, is an amateur editor in Washington.

—Hatch, a Mormon Bishop, is a representative elect, in the Idaho Legislature.

—James Gordon Bennett finds a two year's trip to Europe indispensable.

—Dr. A. E. Jenner, State Senator, is about starting a Democratic newspaper in Crestline, Ohio.

—Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, has appointed Harvey H. Coolidge, of Niles, Judge of the Second Circuit, Vice, Blackman, resigned.

—James Betzer, editor of the *Blade* and Postmaster at Pella, Iowa, has absconded, and there is a woman in the case, some fair one of Pella, who is also missing.

—Whitelaw Reid has announced, in a note to a friend, that he has no intention either of taking a European tour at present or of retiring from the New-York *Tribune*.

—Jacob Short, an old citizen of San Rafael, Cal., being sued for $50,000 [illegible] down $10,000 in gold coin, to the attorneys of Miss Abbie Gardner, to settle the matter.

—Ralph Phelps, a well-known actor, was killed, the 14th ult., by an accident on board the steamer Ajax, en route from San Francisco to Honolulu. He was the husband of Fanny Morgan Phelps, who was playing at Honolulu, awaiting his arrival to proceed on a tour to Australia.

What the Investigation May Develop.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that, if the Credit Mobilier business is thoroughly ventilated by the Committee, there is good reason for believing that the facts will be found to be about as follows:

First. That the letters of Oakes Ames are genuine, and that he was engaged in placing the Credit Mobilier stock among the members of Congress, as he stated in those letters.

Second. That the penciled list of names on the back of one of the letters comprised a partial list of the men to whom he intended to offer the stock, not of those who had actually accepted it.

Third. That he did offer the stock to many, if not all, of the men who figures on his list, and to a number of other Congressmen, and that some accepted it, while others refused.

Fourth. That the offer was made in such an ingenious and plausible way that several members were deceived into believing it to be a legitimate affair of business and not a case of bribery, knowing that it is not unusual for prominent public men to be let into a good thing in stock speculation, as an act of friendship toward them only. But that there were some who took the stock who were well aware that they were selling their votes, and that they acted accordingly in all questions of legislation in which the railroad was interested.

Fifth. That in all cases where the stock was actually transferred, the nominal price asked was paid in money, but that this price was out of all proportion to the real value of the stock, and that the purchasers were more than re-imbursed by the first dividend.

MICHIGAN.

The Incoming State Adm[illegible] tration---Its Personne[illegible]

The New Legislature---Its [illegible] bers, and Its Probable Wo[illegible]

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tr[illegible]
DETROIT, Dec. [illegible]

The election of November left the W[illegible] State—always overwhelmingly Repub[illegible] about completely in the hands of the d[illegible] party in our National politics. Only t[illegible] lies in the State—and those two among t[illegible] remote and least important—gave major[illegible] the Liberal Electoral ticket. The Rep[illegible] majority in the State, which has heretof[illegible] reckoned unusually large when it reache[illegible] and which has hardly averaged 20,000 [illegible] past, is but little less than 60,000 on th[illegible] dential candidates this year, and will [illegible] below 55,000 on any of the State officers. [illegible] Congressional District elected the Gran[illegible] date by majorities varying from 2,000 to [illegible] Of the seven-hundred-and-odd County [illegible] chosen this fall, not fifty in all are Dem[illegible] Liberals, and many of the large major[illegible] the local Republican candidates were r[illegible] in counties what have been heretofore [illegible] as "reliable" Democratic strongholds. [illegible] all these circumstances, the responsibili[illegible] Republican party for the proper man[illegible] of the many and varied interests [illegible] growing Commonwealth may be [illegible] as having reached nearly [illegible] extremest boundary of [illegible] completeness. Under the provisions [illegible] Constitution, the new State Administr[illegible] be inaugurated, and the new Legislatu[illegible] organized, on the "first Wednesday [illegible] uary," which, in this instance, will [illegible] Year's Day.

THE NEW STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Governor Baldwin, on that day, w[illegible] after four years' service, from the gube[illegible] chair, which—as all parties concede[illegible] filled with unusual capacity and fide[illegible] Executive of this State has ever equalle[illegible] he careful personal attention which [illegible] bestowed upon every detail of the Stat[illegible] istration. No department has been [illegible] his vigilant scrutiny; and the public [illegible] has received at his hands the same cl[illegible] and wise supervision which, in his pr[illegible] fairs, has made him one of the leading m[illegible] of the Northwest. There can be no d[illegible] if the Republican masses could have [illegible] wishes prevail in the matter, Govern[illegible] would have been renominated for a thir[illegible] an honor without precedent in this S[illegible] himself, however, resolutely declined [illegible] any personal effort, and the manag[illegible] ticians were committed to another c[illegible] who was, therefore, placed at the h[illegible] Republican State ticket, and, [illegible] elected.

This gentleman, John J. Bagley, of [illegible] is new in public life; but he is know[illegible] wide, among all lovers of the "weed[illegible] manufacturer of the celebrated "M[illegible] chewing tobacco. He is a thoroughly [illegible] man, between 40 and 50 years of age, [illegible] portly in frame, vigorous in health, [illegible] a Northwestern merchant, and with [illegible] come from his immense business that [illegible] an independent fortune. For his wealt[illegible] influence he is indebted only to his o[illegible] and business skill. He has been for [illegible] a prominent citizen of Detroit, has [illegible] important municipal positions, and [illegible] years, was Chairman of the Republ[illegible] Central Committee. This constitutes [illegible] of his training for public position; [illegible] should succeed Governor Baldwin, ha[illegible] the slate for some time, and his nomi[illegible] ried out a long-matured programme. [illegible] the main, in sympathy with the Sen[illegible] gency in this State, although he [illegible] strenuously, though unsuccessfully, [illegible] consummation of some of its scheme[illegible] ample, he, two years ago, opposed ver[illegible] the election of Mr. Ferry to the Senate. [illegible] nor, Mr. Bagley will not be so laborious[illegible] in all matters, even the most minu[illegible] been his predecessor; but he will mak[illegible] ble Executive. He is public-spirited [illegible] usual degree, and the sincere friend of [illegible] cational, reformatory, and civilizing e[illegible] He is personally generous, and the w[illegible] his nature is an expanded one, it [illegible] manifestations" being a not over-r[illegible] *homme*, which may at times detract [illegible] from the dignity which should ador[illegible] station, but which will furnish compe[illegible] leading him readily to aid every proj[illegible] may tend to the general amelioration [illegible] dition of the ignorant, the degraded, [illegible] unfortunate. Mr. Bagley is also the [illegible] of sound business judgment, of ver[illegible] energy, and of strong resolution. H[illegible] tration will, as far as he shapes its [illegible] characterized by the fostering of a[illegible] institutions, by efforts to promote our [illegible] prosperity and advance the growth of [illegible] monwealth, and by the continuation of [illegible] ful financial policy which has been [illegible] with such gratifying results during [illegible] decade.

The new Lieutenant Governor is a [illegible] from the more-recently settled porti[illegible] State along the Lake Michigan s[illegible] Hon. Henry H. Holt has for several [illegible] terms represented the County of M[illegible] the State House of Representati[illegible] at the last two session[illegible] Chairman of the Committee o[illegible] and Means. He is about 40 [illegible] of age, and a lawyer by profession. H[illegible] lative record is that of a cautious and [illegible] member, and he is the possessor of [illegible] proachable character, and of valuable p[illegible] perience. The only duty appertaini[illegible] new position is that of presiding over t[illegible] erations of the Senate, and for thi[illegible] Parliamentary experience will amply [illegible] him. The three most important Sta[illegible] after the Governor—the State Treasu[illegible] Collier; Auditor General, William Hu[illegible] and Secretary of State, Daniel Strike[illegible] the present incumbents, who were r[illegible] Their management of their respective[illegible] has never been unfavorably criticised, e[illegible] opposition press; and one of these g[illegible] General Humphrey, is fairly entitled t[illegible] tinction of being the best Auditor G[illegible] State has ever possessed. The Attorne[illegible] elect is the Hon. Byron D. Ball, [illegible] Rapids, a young attorney, who beca[illegible] fluent as a member of the last State Se[illegible] is an intelligent and capable man, bu[illegible] nomination more to the political impo[illegible] the locality in which he lives than to any[illegible] eminence that he has as yet attained a[illegible] The new Superintendent of Public Insti[illegible] Mr. Briggs, of Romeo, the present [illegible] tendent of Schools for Macomb, [illegible] and a gentleman who has b[illegible] some time prominent in the [illegible] tional associations of the Stat[illegible] the new Commissioner of the Land Of[illegible] Hon. Leverett A. Clapp, of St. Joseph [illegible] man of good standing in his own loc[illegible] not very well known in the State at lar[illegible] *personnel* of the incoming State Admin[illegible] is thus at least a fair one, justifying th[illegible] lation of an honest and liberal manag[illegible] Michigan's general interests.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature, which meets at Lan[illegible] New Years Day, at noon, approaches in [illegible] ical aspect the most nearly to unanimi[illegible] body of its kind ever chosen in this Sta[illegible] Senate contains but one Democrat in it[illegible] two members,—the Hon. J. M. Mc[illegible] Romeo,—and he was successful in t[illegible] County of Macomb by a majority of [illegible] 100. The House contains but six Democ[illegible] of its 100 members. Four of these gen[illegible] Messrs. Markey, of the Second District [illegible] County; Hestzler, of the First Dis[illegible] Monroe County; Perry, of the First Di[illegible] Oakland County; and Cady, of th[illegible] District of Macomb County are comparat[illegible] known men, who were elected by small m[illegible] in districts that are usually strongly Dem[illegible] Of the other two, Mr. E. J. Haywood [illegible] perienced legislator, and was elected by [illegible] of his personal popularity, in the C[illegible] Huron, which gave several hundred ma[illegible] Grant; and Mr. Thomas S. Cobb, [illegible] feated in the Kalamazoo Village District[illegible] and personal grounds, a veteran mem[illegible] Hon. Alexander Cameron, who has in [illegible] served repeatedly and well at Lansing. [illegible] nority, it will be seen, will amount to no[illegible] the State Capital, and with the Republi[illegible] rest all the merit and all the blame that [illegible] low the action of the coming session.

THE SENATE

is an unusually good one. Fifteen of it[illegible] two members are legislators of experie[illegible] familiarity with legislative duties is on[illegible]

MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT.

P. McGregor and George D. Lincoln Elected Assignees of the Bankrupt Firm.

[…]sion of the Right to Elect an Assignee of Munn & Scott Referred to Judge Blodgett.

[…]ting of the creditors of Munn, Norton & […]bankrupts, was held yesterday for the […] of electing an Assignee. Register Hib[…] presided, who stated that a question had […] in his mind as to who were entitled to […] Assignee, as there were two classes of […], creditors of the firm of Munn, Nor[…] Scott, and the creditors of Munn & Scott. […]pression was that the creditors of Munn, […] & Scott were entitled to vote at that […]. There should be two different settle[…] of the two firms. The bulk of the assets […] the hands of Munn & Scott, especially […]perty conveyed to George Armour, which […] willing to surrender, provided he was al[…] come in and get his share of the divi[…].

[…]ampbell said the statute provided that […]itors of the firm should elect the As[…] and the creditors of the individual part[…] not entitled to vote. They had the […] two bankrupt partnerships, and the […] was which should elect the Assignee. […] Norton & Scott claimed that Munn & […] were indebted to them, and Munn & Scott […] that Messrs. Norton & Scott were in[…] to them (Munn & Scott). He thought […] should be two Assignees; they should have […] each firm. Representing creditors of […] Scott, he insisted upon electing an As[…] for that firm, and protested against the […] of the same person as Assignee of […] Norton & Scott.

[…]Tenney, on behalf of Munn, Norton & […] objected to the election of an Assignee by […] firms. There were three firms—Munn, […] & Scott, Munn & Scott, speculators, and […] Scott, elevator men. Munn, Norton & […] were the firm in bankruptcy, and who […] competent authority to select the As[…]. The Bankrupt act provided that, in […] of a copartnership, the creditors of the […] should elect the Assignee, and the creditors […] individuals had nothing to say. The […]s of Munn & Scott had no claim to vote.

[…] W. C. Goudy said there was a firm of […] Norton & Scott, composed of five per[…] among them Munn & Scott; another firm […] of some fifteen persons, known as […] Scott, engaged in the elevator business, […] firm of Munn & Scott, carrying on a […]tive trade. The firm of Munn & Scott, […] of the fifteen, was not bankrupt at […] the firm of Munn, Norton & Scott was put […]ruptcy, and the creditors of Munn & Scott […] have no voice in the election. He repre[…] creditors of Munn, Norton & Scott, and […] & Scott. He represented $400,- […] against Munn & Scott, and […] creditors of Munn & Scott were to vote […] would likely have a voice, as that was a […]mount. He did not believe, however, […] creditors of Munn & Scott were entitled […].

[…] Campbell asked to have the estates s[…]y-[…].

[…] Goudy objected to the election of one As[…] at that meeting.

[…] Campbell wanted none appointed.

[…] Register said but two claims were proved […] Munn & Scott, one for $10,000 on the […] the Cook County National Bank, and the […] $10,200 on the part of the Cassanovia […] National Bank.

[…] Register thought those questions were […]peculative than practical, and he would […] to call the claims proved against Munn, […] & Scott, and let the creditors elect an […]ee.

[…] Harding, on behalf of creditors he repre[…], objected to the claim of George Armour, […] would ask a postponement of the election.

[…] Tenney objected also, and did not think […] George Armour should vote. His claim […] be contested. The claim was large,—[…].

[…] Goudy, on behalf of Mr. Armour, whose […] was represented, desired to know who ob[…].

[…] Register stated that George D. Lincoln […] the objecting creditor. He objected on the […] that Munn, Norton & Scott owed Armour […], and that his claim arose out of the […] delivery of 50,000 bushels of grain […] receipts.

[…] Harding objected, on behalf of the Corn […] National Bank.

[…] Goudy said it was evident that the gen[…] who objected had not examined the […]s they would find that it was reduced to the […] figure. Mr. Armour did not object to an […]gation, and was prepared to substantiate […]im. They objected, however, to have the […] take place until their right to partici[…] the election was definitely and authorita[…]ettled.

[…] Tenney said when a claim was objected to […] statute provided for postponement, and he […] the claim be postponed, as "the darkey […] the goose."

[…] P. McGregor and George D. Lincoln […] elected joint Assignees of Munn, Norton […] commission merchants.

[…] Register asked if there was any objection […] Assignees.

[…] Goudy did not object.

[…] Campbell did not object.

[…] Campbell moved that the roll of the cred[…] of Munn & Scott be called, and that they […] an Assignee.

[…] question of the right to elect an Assignee […] & Scott was referred to the Court.

PERSONAL.

[…]op McIlvaine of Ohio, will remain abroad […] the winter.

[…]s. Gould, an American lady, has a school […] pupils in Rome.

[…]esse R. Grant, the President's son, is an […]r editor in Washington.

[…]tch, a Mormon Bishop, is a representa[…]ect, in the Idaho Legislature.

[…]mes Gordon Bennett finds a two year's […] Europe indispensable.

[…] A. E. Jenner, State Senator, is about […] a Democratic newspaper in Crestline.

[…]overnor Baldwin, of Michigan, has ap[…] Harvey H. Coolidge, of Niles, Judge of […]cond Circuit, Vice, Blackman, resigned.

[…]mes Betzer, editor of the *Blade* and Post[…] at Pella, Iowa, has absconded, and there […]man in the case, some fair one of Pella, […] also missing.

[…]hitelaw Reid has announced, in a note to […], that he has no intention either of taking […]pean tour at present or of retiring from […] New-York *Tribune*.

[…]cob Short, an old citizen of San Rafael, […]ing sued for $50,000, […] down $10,000 in […], to the attorneys of Miss Abbie Gard[…] settle the matter.

[…]lph P[…], a well-known actor, was killed, […] ult., by an accident on board the […] Ajax, en route from San Francisco to […]lu. He was the husband of Fanny Mor[…]helps, who was playing at Honolulu, […] his arrival to proceed on a tour to […]lia.

[…] the Investigation May Develop.

[…] New York *Tribune's* Washington corre[…]nt telegraphs that, if the Credit Mobilier […] is thoroughly ventilated by the Com[…], there is good reason for believing that […] will be found to be about as follows:

[…] That the letters of Oakes Ames are […], and that he was engaged in placing the […] Mobilier stock among the members of […], as he stated in those letters.

[…]nd. That the penciled list of names on the […] of one of the letters comprised a partial […] the men to whom he intended to offer the […] not of those who had actually accepted it.

[…]. That he did offer the stock to many, if […] of the men who figures on his list, and […] number of other Congressmen, and that […] accepted it, while others refused.

[…]rth. That the offer was made in such an […]ous and plausible way that several men […] were deceived into believing it to be a legiti[…] affair of business and not a case of bribery, […] that it is not unusual for prominent […] men to be let into a good thing in stock […]ation, as an act of friendship toward them.

[…] But that there were some who took the […] who were well aware that they were selling […] votes, and that they acted accordingly in […]estions of legislation in which the railroad […] interested.

[…]h. That in all cases where the stock was […] transferred, the nominal price asked was […] money, but that this price was out of all […]tion to the real value of the stock, and […] purchasers were more than re-imbursed […] first dividend.

MICHIGAN.

The Incoming State Administration—Its Personnel.

The New Legislature—Its Members, and Its Probable Work.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 7, 1872.

The election of November left the Wolverine State—always overwhelmingly Republican—about completely in the hands of the dominant party in our National politics. Only two counties in the State—and those two among the most remote and least important—gave majorities for the Liberal Electoral ticket. The Republican majority in the State, which has heretofore been reckoned unusually large when it reached 30,000, and which has hardly averaged 20,000 in the past, is but little less than 60,000 on the Presidential candidates this year, and will not fall below 55,000 on any of the State officers. Every Congressional District elected the Grant candidate by majorities varying from 2,000 to 10,000. Of the seven-hundred-and-odd County officers chosen this fall, not fifty in all are Democrats or Liberals, and many of the large majorities for the local Republican candidates were rolled up in counties what have been heretofore regarded as "reliable" Democratic strongholds. Under all these circumstances, the responsibility of the Republican party for the proper management of the many and varied interests of this growing Commonwealth may be regarded as having reached nearly to the extremest boundary of absolute completeness. Under the provisions of our Constitution, the new State Administration will be inaugurated, and the new Legislature will be organized, on the "first Wednesday in January," which, in this instance, will be New Year's Day.

THE NEW STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Governor Baldwin, on that day, will retire, after four years' service, from the gubernatorial chair, which—as all parties concede—he has filled with unusual capacity and fidelity. No Executive of this State has ever equalled him in the careful personal attention which he has bestowed upon every detail of the State Administration. No department has been free from his vigilant scrutiny; and the public business has received at his hands the same clear-headed and wise supervision which, in his private affairs, has made him one of the leading merchants of the Northwest. There can be no doubt that, if the Republican masses could have made their wishes prevail in the matter, Governor Baldwin would have been renominated for a third term,—an honor without precedent in this State. He himself, however, resolutely declined to make any personal effort, and the managing politicians were committed to another candidate, who was, therefore, placed at the head of the Republican State ticket, and, of course, elected.

This gentleman, John J. Bagley, of this city, is new in public life; but he is known far and wide, among all lovers of the "weed," as the manufacturer of the celebrated "Mayflower" chewing tobacco. He is a thoroughly self-made man, between 40 and 50 years of age, large and portly in frame, vigorous in health, rich now for a Northwestern merchant, and with a yearly income from his immense business that is in itself an independent fortune. For his wealth and his influence he is indebted only to his own energy and business skill. He has been for many years a prominent citizen of Detroit, has held some important municipal positions, and, for some years, was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. This constitutes the extent of his training for public position; but that he should succeed Governor Baldwin, has been on the slate for some time, and his nomination carried out a long-matured programme. He is, in the main, in sympathy with the Senatorial Regency in this State, although he has at times strenuously, though unsuccessfully, resisted the consummation of some of its schemes. For example, he, two years ago, opposed very earnestly the election of Mr. Ferry to the Senate. As Governor, Mr. Bagley will not be so laboriously faithful in all matters, even the most minute, as has been his predecessor; but he will make a capable Executive. He is public-spirited to an unusual degree, and the sincere friend of all educational, reformatory, and civilizing enterprises. He is personally generous, and the warm side of his nature is an expanded one, its "surface manifestations" being a not over-refined *bonhommie*, which may at times detract somewhat from the dignity which should adorn his new station, but which will furnish compensation by leading him readily to aid every project which may tend to the general amelioration of the condition of the ignorant, the degraded, and the unfortunate. Mr. Bagley is also the possessor of sound business judgment, of very marked energy, and of strong resolution. His administration will, as far as he shapes its history, be characterized by the fostering of all the State institutions, by efforts to promote our material prosperity and advance the growth of the Commonwealth, and by the continuation of the careful financial policy which has been attended with such gratifying results during the last decade.

The new Lieutenant Governor is a young man from the more-recently settled portions of the State along the Lake Michigan shore. The Hon. Henry H. Holt has for several successive terms represented the County of Muskegon in the State House of Representatives, and, at the last two sessions, was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He is about 40 years of age, and a lawyer by profession. His Legislative record is that of a cautious and attentive member, and he is the possessor of an irreproachable character, and of valuable public experience. The only duty appertaining to his new position is that of presiding over the deliberations of the Senate, and for this his long Parliamentary experience will amply qualify him. The three most important State officers after the Governor—the State Treasurer, V. P. Collier; Auditor General, William Humphrey; and Secretary of State, Daniel Striker—will be the present incumbents, who were re-elected. Their management of their respective bureaux has never been unfavorably criticised, even by the opposition press; and one of these gentlemen, General Humphrey, is fairly entitled to the distinction of being the best Auditor General the State has ever possessed. The Attorney General elect is the Hon. Byron D. Ball, of Grand Rapids, a young attorney, who became prominent as a member of the last State Senate. He is an intelligent and capable man, but owes his nomination more to the political importance of the locality in which he lives than to any especial eminence that he has as yet attained at the bar. The new Superintendent of Public Instruction is Mr. Briggs, of Romeo, the present Superintendent of Schools for Macomb County, and a gentleman who has been for some time prominent in the educational associations of the State; and the new Commissioner of the Land Office is the Hon. Leverett A. Clapp, of St. Joseph County, a man of good standing in his own locality, but not very well known in the State at large. The *personnel* of the incoming State Administration is thus at least a fair one, justifying the expectation of an honest and liberal management of Michigan's general interests.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature, which meets at Lansing on New Years Day, at noon, approaches in its political aspect the most nearly to unanimity of any body of its kind ever chosen in this State. The Senate contains but one Democrat in its thirty-two members,—the Hon. J. M. Mellen, of Romeo,—and he was successful in the close County of Macomb by a majority of less than 100. The House contains but six Democrats out of its 100 members. Four of these gentlemen—Messrs. Markey, of the Second District of Wayne County; Hestzler, of the First District of Monroe County; Perry, of the First District of Oakland County; and Cady, of the First District of Macomb County are comparatively unknown men, who were elected by small majorities in districts that are usually strongly Democratic. Of the other two, Mr. R. J. Haywood is an experienced legislator, and was elected by reason of his personal popularity, in the County of Huron, which gave several hundred majority for Grant; and Mr. Thomas S. Cobb, who defeated in the Kalamazoo Village District, on local and personal grounds, a veteran member, the Hon. Alexander Cameron, who has in the past served repeatedly and well at Lansing. The minority, it will be seen, will amount to nothing at the State Capital, and with the Republicans will rest all the merit and all the blame that will follow the action of the coming session.

THE SENATE

is an unusually good one. Fifteen of its thirty-two members are legislators of experience; and familiarity with legislative duties is one of the most fruitful sources of a member's usefulness. The leader of this branch will probably be the Hon. Philip H. Emerson, of Battle Creek. It is generally agreed that he will be its President *pro tempore*, and Chairman of one of its leading committees. He was a new member last session, but he is one of those men of natural readiness and well-trained qualities who invariably become influential in all deliberative bodies, and he made in this first term a very successful Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, became one of the most effective debaters on the floor, and displayed such aptitude for Parliamentary duties that he was selected by a unanimous vote to preside over the Senate at the extra session held by it during the summer, for the trial of the Edmonds impeachment case. Mr. Emerson is but 37 years of age, and is in the very prime of his physical and mental powers. He is a native of Vermont, but has resided for many years in this State, and is one of the leading attorneys of the thriving city of Battle Creek. He is a very pleasing speaker, of good judgment, and of established capacity. Of his colleagues in the last Senate, four were re-elected, namely: Senators Stoddard, of Hillsdale; Prutzman, of St. Joseph; Nesmith, of Kalamazoo, and Wheeler, of Bay. They were useful and attentive, though not especially prominent, members in 1871, and will not be apt to make a very different record in 1873. This city has sent to the Senate two unusually good men, in Mr. William B. Wesson and Mr. David M. Richardson. Both are prominent and representative business men,—Mr. Wesson being a large real estate owner, and Mr. Richardson the well-known manufacturer of the friction matches which are sold so largely throughout the West and South. These gentlemen will present the element of shrewd and trained business judgment which is so often sadly lacking in our Western legislative bodies. Of the last House, four members were promoted to the coming Senate, viz: John J. Sumner, of Monroe; Frederick L. Wells, of St. Clair; E. L. Gray, of Newaygo; and W. H. C. Mitchell, of Grand Traverse,—all men of more than the ordinary legislature calibre. Washtenaw County will be represented by J. Webster Childs, a member of one or two preceding Senates, and one of the representative farmers of the State. Lenawee County sends a prominent member of the House some years ago, Charles E. Mickley; and Genesee County sends Captain James L. Curry, who belonged to the House of 1869. The Saginaw Senator, Colonel C. V. DeLand, is also an old member, and several years ago represented the County of Jackson in the State Senate. Of the "new men at Lansing" in the Senate, Jonas H. McGowan, of Coldwater, and Moreau S. Crosby, of Grand Rapids, are already favorably known in the State; and there are also two representatives of the Michigan editorial fraternity,—Captain Henry S. Clubb, of the Grand Haven *Herald*, and George M. Dewey, of the Hastings *Banner*. The other members are gentlemen of only local prominence thus far, and have their State reputations yet to make.

For the minor offices of the Senate, there is no lack of aspirants. For the Secretaryship, the leading candidate is James H. Stone, the editor of the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*. He possesses the requisite experience, having been a frequent attendant upon the legislative sessions at Lansing, and having also served as Assistant Clerk of the House. In this respect, he possesses a decided advantage over all the opposing candidates, who are some three or four in number, and his election is generally conceded. The contest for Sergeant-at-Arms and Enrolling Clerk have not yet taken sufficiently definite form to make anything in the way of prediction possible.

THE HOUSE

is largely composed of "new men," and therefore no judgment can be formed as to its probable character. Of the last House, nineteen members were re-elected, but only one of those gentlemen created any marked personal influence at the last session, and that one was Colonel C. B. Grant, of Ann Arbor. This gentleman is an illustration of the benefit which a little malicious persecution will often confer upon its subject. Colonel Grant is a son-in-law of ex-Governor and ex-Senator Alpheus S. Felch, and is the law-partner of that distinguished Democrat. He has been himself a life-long and active Republican, and is a man of character, cultivation, energy, and natural capacity. He was a soldier in the Rebellion, distinguished himself, and came out of the contest with fairly-earned promotion. He was shortly afterward appointed Postmaster at Ann Arbor, and in our State politics affiliated with that wing of the Republican party of which Governor Austin Blair was the distinguished leader. This fact drew down upon him the animosity of the Senatorial Regency in this State, and Messrs. Howard and Chandler decided upon his decapitation. After a hard fight, they carried the matter through at Washington, and secured Colonel Grant's removal, and the appointment of Colonel Dean in his place. As no charges could be brought against Colonel Grant's personal or official character, the peculiar manner in which his dismissal from his public position was accomplished was regarded by his friends, and sensible Republicans generally, at Ann Arbor, as "an outrage," and it was resented accordingly. At the next biennial election, Colonel Grant's political course was indicated by his nomination for the Legislature by a large majority, after a spirited fight at the primaries, and by his triumphant election. At Lansing, he at once took an influential position, and, as Chairman of the Committee on Education, identified himself with some of the most important legislation of the session. In the spring of 1871, he received the State nomination for Regent of the University, and was elected; and this fall he was renominated for the House by his old constituents, and returned by the largest majority ever given in the towns of his district. Much of his present prominence Colonel Grant owes to his personal strength,—for he is a man of integrity and capacity,—but such ambition as he may have had for political preferment was greatly aided by what his enemies designed to be a crushing blow. He is now one of the two leading candidates for the Speakership, and is the only member of the last House whose name is mentioned in that connection. Of his colleagues last session, those who were re-elected with him are the following: Messrs. Watkins, of Allegan; Chamberlain, of Berrien; Mitchell, of Calhoun; Van Scoy, of Clinton; Walker, of Genesee; Kellogg, of Ionia; Weller and Walker, of Kalamazoo; Garfield, of Kent; Walker, of Lenawee; Miller, of Montcalm; Priest, of Macomb; Climie, of St. Joseph; Grensel, of Wayne; Harris, of Ontonagon; and Lamb, of Lapeer. Most of these gentlemen are classed as "silent members," and none of them were especially conspicuous at the last session.

Some members of preceding Legislatures have been sent back to Lansing this year, and among them are gentlemen of very decided prominence. The oldest and most influential of this class of Representatives-elect is the Hon. Charles M. Croswell, of Adrian, member of several preceding Legislatures, President *pro tempore* of the Senate in 1867, President of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and at present Secretary of the State Commission upon Penal and Reformatory Institutions. He is a man of culture and high character, an impressive speaker, and a presiding officer of natural dignity through familiarity with Parliamentary rulings and usages. The contest for the Speakership lies between him and Colonel Grant, with the chances in Mr. Croswell's favor. Eaton County has sent back to the House the Hon. Henry A. Shaw who filled the Speaker's chair for one session, about twelve years ago; and the member-elect from Niles is Dr. E. J. Bonine, who has heretofore held a seat in both the Senate and House, and who figures extensively in the traditions of Lansing as an inveterate wag and practical joker. The other gentlemen who have belonged to previous Legislatures, and who are not included in the foregoing catalogue, are Samuel H. Blackman, of Van Buren County, an ex-Senator, and an ex-member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867; J. K. Lockwood, of the Alpena District; Levi Walker, of the Second District of Genesee County; Captain R. A. Haire, of Ottawa County; I. A. Fancher, of the Midland District. Of the "new" men, the best known is Colonel W. H. Wittington, of the Jackson District, who can point to a record of gallant military service. The "boy" of the House will be Arthur D. Gilmore, of the Third District of Lenawee County, who is but 25 years of age, and who was Clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the last Senate.

The contest over the offices of the House does not seem to be vero brisk, and no candidates for the Sergeantcy-at-Arms or the minor clerkships are as yet especially prominent. As to the Clerkship, there is no doubt that Daniel L. Crossman, of Ingham County, will be chosen. He was a member of the House in 1869, and was one of the Assistant Clerks the preceding session. Mr. N. B. Jones, who has been for many successive sessions Clerk of the House, and has always made an admirable officer, acted as Chairman of the Liberal State Central Committee during the campaign, and is therefore out of the field.

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION.

The probable legislation of the session will hardly be of a very important character. There will be the usual mass of private and special bills, which constitute the curse of American legislation, and which lumber up our statute books with all kinds of heterogeneous acts concerning matters which should be regulated by carefully devised general laws. The State institutions will come forward asking for appropriations to complete old and initiate new improvements, and they will undoubtedly meet with liberal treatment. The completion of the new State Public School, and the continuation of work on the State Capitol, will have to be provided for; and an effort will probably be made to secure the erection of a new Insane Asylum in the eastern portion of the State. A strong effort will be made to secure an appropriation for the organizing at the State expense a State militia system of several regiments, with "general trainings," etc.; and this will be resisted by the "economical" gentlemen. Beyond these few matters, however, nothing especial in the way of prophecy concerning the character and dimensions of the avalanche of legislation what is impending over us during the coming winter, can be safely attempted.

SIDNEY.

A ROPER ROPED.

Detective Dargan, of the Twelfth Precinct, was standing on the corner of Madison and Clinton streets yesterday afternoon, watching for a thief. He was dressed somewhat shabbily, and resembled a drover. While hoping the thief would make his appearance, he was accosted by a stranger, who asked him if he had sold all his hogs yet. Dargan immediately jumped at the conclusion that the fellow took him for a greenhorn, and thought he would not disappoint him. He accordingly replied that he had disposed of all his shoats but a small lot, which his uncle had charge of, and expected to get the cash for in the evening. "When do you return to Springfield?" was the next question. Dargan said, "In the morning, I guess." The man then proposed they should take a walk, and the detective accepted the invitation. While on Washington street, the "roper" proposed that they go into "this office"—No. 66—as he wanted to see a man. They entered, and the scalper commenced talking about lotteries, and what an excellent opportunity a fellow had of winning a pile. He had invested in the morning, and proposed seeing if he had drawn anything. The clerk in the office, which was really a bunko bank, was called out, and informed the man that he had won $80 in gold, and handed him four $20 gold pieces. Dargan was requested to step into the back room and try his luck, and did so, his friend furnishing the money. The officer won $25, and then ceased betting, remarking that he had to go. He would see his uncle and obtain more money, and bet heavier when he returned; the game was such a "fair one," and could be "so easily beaten." The two left the place together, and Dargan consented to go into another lottery office on the opposite side of the street. Here he played again, and lost, the roper again giving him the money to bet. Dargan now had evidence enough to convict the roper, but still desiring to conceal his identity, told the fellow he had to go to the Great Eastern depot to see his uncle and get some greenbacks. The scalper accompanied him, and, when on Kinzie street bridge, Dargan made himself known to his companion and told him he was under arrest. The thief was somewhat astonished, but accompanied the officer to the Central Station, where he was locked up. Justice Banyon will attend to him this morning.

THE INDICTED WAREHOUSEMEN.

In the Munn, Norton & Scott matter, the Grand Jury have returned two indictments, one against Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott, and the other against Ira Y. Munn, George L. Scott, Warren Norton, James H. Norton, and Charles Munn, charging them with violations of the Warehouse law. Mr. Stephen Clary, Register of Grain, appeared in the Criminal Court, yesterday morning, and stated that the two Nortons and Charles Munn were partners of Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott in the commission business only, and had no connection whatever with Munn & Scott's warehouses, and never issued any grain receipts, whereupon the State's Attorney dismissed that part of the second indictment as refers to the two Nortons and Charles Munn. The indictments are as follows:

The Grand Jury, etc., present that Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott, etc., on the 1st December, 1872, were then and there warehousemen of certain public warehouses there situate, called respectively the Union Elevator, the City Elevator, the Northwestern Elevator, and the Munn & Scott Elevator, and that they did then and there as such warehouseman unlawfully and feloniously remove from store in said warehouses certain property, viz: 500,000 bushels of corn and 50,000 bushels of wheat, which was then and there stored in said warehouses by them the said Munn & Scott, as such warehousemen, without the return and cancellation of the outstanding receipts which had been before then issued by said Munn & Scott as warehousemen to represent such property, the said property not then and there being from store in said warehouses to preserve it from fire or other sudden danger. And the Grand Jury aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that they cannot set forth said receipts in this indictment, for the reason that they cannot procure the same.

Also presenting that Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott being warehousemen, etc., of the Northwestern Elevator, did, as such warehousemen, unlawfully and feloniously, remove from store in said warehouse certain property, namely, 50,000 bushels of wheat, which were then and there stored in said warehouse, etc., by them, without the return and cancellation of the outstanding receipts, which had been issued by said warehousemen to represent said property, the said property not being then and there removed from store in said warehouse to preserve it from fire, or other sudden danger. And the receipts cannot be set forth for the reason that the Grand Jurors have not seen them.

A RUINED PEANUT MERCHANT.

Frederick Flavillo, an Italian who devotes his energies to the accumulation of a fortune at the peanut trade, which he conducts in a small shanty on Monroe street, between Clark and La Salle streets, entered a doleful complaint at Police Headquarters yesterday, the burden of which was as follows: A short time since he became acquainted with two of his fellow-countrymen who were then strangers in the city. They were such insinuating chaps that they wormed themselves into his confidence, and became his constant companions. They knew as much, if not more, about his business than he did himself. On Monday afternoon the two men called at his little store, and requested him to accompany them some distance west of the city, where the wife of one of them was stopping. She had had some difficulty with her husband, which they claimed could be easily settled if Flavillo would only interest himself in the matter. The latter said he would be only too happy to accommodate his friends with his poor services, and after removing a roll of bills from the money drawer to his pocket for better security, the trio started for the abiding place of the discontented wife. When well clear of the city limits, and when in the midst of a pleasant conversation, one of the men suddenly turned upon Flavillo, and, placing a revolver at his head, demanded the roll of bills which he had in his pocket. The other fellow stood by ready to receive the money. The poor Italian saw no escape from inevitable death except by delivering up his cash to his rapacious friends, and he reluctantly complied with their demand. They then left him with the threat that he would hear from them again if he ever divulged to anybody what had transpired. Flavillo furnished the police authorities with full descriptions of the two men, and the case is now in the hands of detectives.

FAILED TO CONNECT.

The Janesville *Gazette* of the 7th relates how a Chicago sharper, giving the name of S. H. Johnson, attempted to swindle the First National Bank of that place out of $9,000 by presenting a certificate check purporting to have been drawn on the Third National Bank of Chicago, by William Borner, Cashier of the Union Railroad and Transportation Line, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets. To aid him in accomplishing the theft, Johnson produced a letter of introduction to Mr. J. B. Doe, Cashier of the First National Bank of Janesville, signed by Mr. Borner, and giving the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York as reference. When presenting this letter, Johnson informed Mr. Doe that he intended to remain in Janesville during the winter and engage in the wool business. He mentioned the names of several substantial farmers of Rock County with whom he appeared to be well acquainted. Mr. Doe received him very kindly, and examined the check, and said that, while he entertained no doubt as to its genuineness, he did not feel justified in giving credit for such a large sum without having further advices from Chicago. Johnson expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied, Mr. Doe's way of transacting business was undoubtedly the safe and sound way, and he would be only too happy to await his convenience. The check was sent to the Union National Bank of Chicago, and shortly afterward Mr. Doe received a telegram from the Vice President, Mr. C. T. Wheeler, informing him that the check was a forgery. Of course Johnson had fled long before his game was discovered in Janesville.

—Captain George Hatch, formerly Mayor of Cincinnati, and now Autocrat of St. Vincent's Island, Gulf of Mexico, has committed matrimony again. The life of a widower on a lonely island did not suit the Captain, so he took to himself for wife, at Apalachicola, on the 17th of October last, Elizabeth J. Weling, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

THE "GERMANS" TALK BACK.

Counter Address to the Temperance Bureau.

The German-Americans in Favor of the Suppression of Crime, but Opposed to the Closing of the Beer Saloons.

To the Gentlemen Composing the So-Called Temperance Bureau:

You have seen fit to issue, in this morning's TRIBUNE, an address or appeal to what you style the "German citizens of Chicago," regarding the enforcement of the Sunday law, which, in our opinion, calls for an answer. Before we proceed to discuss the main points in your appeal, allow us to inquire who you mean by the "German citizens of Chicago?" We never were aware that our goodly city contained any such population, at least not in sufficient numbers to warrant you in issuing a separate address to them. We well know that a very large number of our citizens are of German *origin*, but allow us to remark that, even if we, in our daily conversation, and in our homes, refuse to give up our language and in-born customs, still we consider ourselves as good *Americans* as any who *accidentally* saw daylight first on this soil. It has, we are sorry to say, become a habit among those who are born on this side of the Atlantic to consider themselves Americans *par excellence*, as "to the manner born;" and the former Know-Nothing movements more clearly brought out these odious distinctions. A more forcible, though, perhaps, not exactly elegant, answer can hardly be given to this fallacy than the one given at Charleston, S. C., in 1855, by a "German" to a Know-Nothing speaker who had exhausted himself for more than two hours in denouncing everybody who did not enjoy the inestimable boon of having been born in this country. The "foreigner" remarked that he saw only two points of difference between himself and the preceding speaker, and these were: First, that "the gentleman is an American form *necessity*, while I am one from *choice*; the second is that he came to this country *naked*, while I came *with my breeches on*." This, gentlemen, comprises the whole thing in a nut shell. We foreign-born citizens, whether of German, Irish, French, Scandinavian or whatever origin, consider ourselves as fully and completely *Americans* as those whose parents or grandparents emigrated in earlier years to this country; in fact, when we will speak of the *native American*, we see no other representative of this species than the "red man of the forest." Even your much-boasted-of "Anglo-Saxon" race springs from nobody else but the Germans and Scandinavians; nay, before ever Columbus discovered America, history teaches us that Danes and Swedes had settled on what is now the State of New Jersey, then called Vineland.

And now to your "arguments" in favor of the Sunday law. You present a few isolated cases where an inordinate indulgence in beer has brutalized men so as to make them abuse their families, and that, in some certain localities, "Germans" have complained of disorderly neighbors who keep beer saloons. This, we admit, may be all correct, but where do you find a rule without an exception? For we cannot for a moment suppose that, fanatics as you may be on this subject, you will, *as a rule*, call the "German" beer saloons disorderly, and consider the orderly ones only an exception. But you commit another grave error in stating that the "German," as a class, distinct from other nationalities, are opposed to this law. This is simply a mis-statement, founded either on malice or ignorance. If you had the opportunity on Sundays to hear the anathemas, both loud and deep, that are hurled, in *all* sorts of languages, at the heads of the originators of these intolerably obnoxious measures, you would come to a better insight into the feelings of the multitude; and we think the reception your self-appointed spies and denunciators occasionally meet with, ought to open the eyes of anybody not entirely blinded by bigotry and prejudice.

We agree with you, gentlemen, in your desire to suppress ignorance, sensuality, vice, drunkenness, and crime in all its phases; and, also, that the law should be so amended as to restrain and govern the lowest classes of saloons; but the wholesale warfare you have instituted against all classes, without discrimination, does not meet with our approval, as long as the hot-beds of debanchery and crime, the brothels, and gambling hells, are suffered to flourish and sow the seeds of miserable lives and premature deaths among the young men of the age. No, gentlemen, you are decidedly on the wrong track. You may issue ever so many addresses to the "Germans," and still you will meet with the same determined opposition; we know we are right; that we left our native land in order to escape oppression, but not for the purpose of submitting to still more obnoxious ideas in this the "land of the free." We shall continue to oppose these oppressive measures by all legal means, and have no doubt but the sensible majority will in the end achieve a glorious victory over the intolerant prejudices of a few fanatics.

SEVERAL OLD "GERMAN"-AMERICAN SETTLERS.

THE LATE THOMAS STEWART.

The Associated Press has already announced the melancholy end, in St. Louis, of Thomas Stewart, a shorthand writer, well known to the newspaper and legal fraternities of this city, where he long resided. The St. Louis *Republican* of the 9th, after giving brief details of his unfortunate career in that city, says of his death:

On Saturday night Stewart came intoxicated to his boarding-house, on the northwest corner of Seventh and Pine. His landlady had became tired of his debauchery, and he was shown to the door. He went across the street to a bar-room, where he sat down and dozed away the time until after 12 o'clock. The barkeeper then told him it was time to close up. Stewart wanted more drink, but this the barkeeper refused to give him on any consideration. The poor drunkard staggered out, and was not seen alive after that. When found yesterday morning the police were notified. Information was also taken to the *Democrat* (from which paper deceased had been recently discharged), and one of the reporters came and identified deceased. The dead man had a wound on his scalp, and was bleeding. It was supposed, from all the circumstances, that he must have wandered to the rear of the house, through some alley, and then fallen over a railing, by which he probably broke his neck. A note-book, but no money, was found in his pockets.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

The recent press telegram announcing the great snow storm in Minnesota had no reference to the country on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as it did not occur within 200 miles of it, and not a train on the Northern Pacific Railroad has been obstructed, and traffic has been uninterrupted.

The Company has withdrawn most of the men and teams from the work in Dakota, not having intended to do more than complete the road to the Missouri River before the setting in of winter, as it would be the most wasteful expenditure of money to push the work of grading vigorously through the coldest months in that Territory.

The grade has been finished to the Missouri River, and the track is all laid, with the exception of a very few miles, which can be put down in ten days' time next spring.

Full arrangements are being completed for pushing forward the work with renewed energy in the early spring and all through next year. Everything is moving satisfactorily. The business of the finished portion of the road is considerably in excess of the Company's expectation, and, having reached the Missouri River, will be prepared to move freights for Montana and the upper country in the spring, thus saving hundreds of miles of river transportation.

—It is not true that the wife of Colonel George W. Carter, the Louisiana ex-Speaker, recently obtained a divorce from her husband in one of the Virginia Courts. Any disagreements which may have occurred have been arranged by a member of their immediate family.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Unproductive Frauds.

Imitations and counterfeits of an established, popular restorative, although mischievous in their direct effects, are indirectly beneficial in some respects. They teach the community to rate at its just value the preparation that has been simulated and pirated. The reputation and sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, have been greatly enhanced by the attempts that have been made to supplant it. The dupes of imposture who from time to time have been induced by plausible falsehoods to try some worthless succedaneum for the standard tonic of America, have invariably returned to it in an enthusiastic frame of mind, ready to champion its merits to the uttermost. The warmest panegerists of its preventive and curative properties are those who have weighed the nostrums of envious adventurers in the balance and found them wanting. In a pecuniary point of view, all attempts to undermine the popularity of this medicine have proved advantageous to the proprietors, and except for the sake of protecting the public the game of exposure would not be worth the candle.

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HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 197 and 199 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 294 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale).
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

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J. B. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
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C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 63 South Canal-st.

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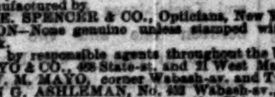
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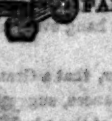


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Corner Adams and Desplaines-sts.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, 1872.
Subject: The Christian Priesthood. Tickets, 50 cents.

ASHLAND AVENUE FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church will give an entertainment for the benefit of their Society, on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, at the residence of M. D. Buchanan, Esq., No. 162 Ashland avenue. Coffee, oysters, and other refreshments will be served during the evening. The ladies will also offer for sale a variety of choice and elegant fancy and useful articles suitable for the holidays. The house will be open at 7 o'clock. The friends of the Ashland Avenue Church in all parts of the city, and particularly those in the neighborhood are invited.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 8 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that [illegible] of the Stockholders of the Lake [illegible] and Mfg. Company, for the purpose of electing [illegible] of Directors and transacting such other business as [illegible] before it, will be held on Wednesday, the [illegible] (11th) day of December, 1872, [illegible] 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of said Company, No. 154 LaSalle-st. (basement), in the city of Chicago.
[illegible] ALEX. WHITE, Secretary.
Chicago, Dec. [illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	§‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

§ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 10:10 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 10:10 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:50 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 10:00 a. m.	* 11:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 12:10 p. m.	* 1:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	† 12:10 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:40 p. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 9:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 8:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:20 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*16:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 103 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	†*16:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Congressional Proceedings—Miscellaneous—Washington Items—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—City Sanitary Matters—Who Killed Mesch?—The Scandinavian Bank and Its Absconding President—The Bankrupt Germania Insurance Company—Railroad News—The Munn, Norton & Scott Bankrupt Case.
THIRD PAGE—Michigan Letter: Personnel of the Incoming State Administration—The Germans and the Beer Question—Miscellaneous Local News—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: An Enterprising Grand Jury; The Triumph of Bismarck; The Political Situation in France—The Proposed Increase of the Navy—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Board of Education—Amusements—Markets by Telegraph.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Marine Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News by Telegraph—The Tone of Wall Street Yesterday—The New Orleans Troubles—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Hamlet."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "London Assurance."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Blue Beard."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Partners for Life." Operatic Bagatelle.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Leo Hudson as "Mazeppa."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SALT RHEUM CURED BY USING JUNIPER TAR Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME—THAT PLEASANT and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.—12 YEARS AGO A FEW modest lines in a New York journal invited public attention to a new vegetable restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, billiousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, Plantation Bitters was introduced into the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, corrective, and antidote to malarious fever, was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over one million bottles. A few years more, and the demand had swelled to five millions. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of six millions of bottles, and for every bottle sold a copy of the Illustrated Medical Annual, published by the proprietors at a cost of $150,000, is given away.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, December 11, 1872.

A Greeley National Monument Association is forming at Boston, to raise $500,000 for the erection of an enduring testimonial to Mr. Greeley's memory; $175,000 have already been promised to the fund.

The Scandinavian National Bank, of this city, closed its doors yesterday. The affair was not unexpected, and it created no excitement, except among the few depositors of the institution. A detailed statement of the condition of the bank will be found in our financial columns.

The Republicans in the North Carolina Legislature, having cast their votes for a Democrat for United States Senator, the Democrats in the Alabama Legislature are about to return the compliment by casting their votes for a Republican. It is believed that no frightful harm will overtake the country in consequence of the defeat of either Vance or Spencer.

Governor Palmer has been asked by the American Geographical Society to send them, for exhibition at the Vienna Exposition, maps, documents, photographs, surveys, geological and other reports, and any other papers which will illustrate the resources, growth, and prosperity of Illinois. The Governor has put the matter in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In the Senate, the bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at Quincy in this State has been indefinitely postponed. Among the resolutions submitted yesterday was one directing the Judiciary Committee to make inquiries as to the advantage or disadvantage of changing the Constitution, so that the President, Vice President, and Senators be elected by the direct vote of the people. The Finance Committee tried to shift the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in Washington upon the Judiciary Committee, on the ground that it involved a question of morals rather than finance, but the Senate, not thinking the latter Committee one of morals, refused to relieve the Finance Committee of the uncomfortable bill.

Jules Favre and 14 other moderate Republicans, with 92 members of the Left Centre, have given to the Constitutional Committee of Thirty, now meeting at Versailles, their views of the reforms needed to assure peace to France. They think that Thiers should hold the Presidency four years longer; that a Vice President should be added to the officers of the Government, and a Second Chamber to the Legislature; that the Ministers should be responsible, instead of Thiers, for the conduct of their Departments; and that the Assembly should be renewed, as the President has suggested, not by an immediate dissolution and a general election, but by dividing it into classes, one of which shall go out each year, and be replaced by new members.

The era of good feeling has evidently not reached the politicians of Pennsylvania. Colonel Forney, commenting on Simon Cameron's movement to prevent any allusion in the Senate to Horace Greeley's death, says: "There are some men so dead to patriotism and indifferent to conscience as to make politics a business of pecuniary profit, and to prostitute all public service to this base end. Of course, such narrow-minded and small-hearted persons elevate party above all considerations of honor and decency. The United States Senate, yesterday, at the motion of one man, was compelled to refuse to adjourn out of respect to Mr. Greeley, and even to listen to an eulogy of him. And this individual was one not worthy to loosen the latchets of the dead man's shoes."

A large meeting was held yesterday in New Orleans, of citizens who regard the action of Judge Durell and the Custom House faction as an invasion of their rights. The speeches, one of which was by Governor Warmoth, seem to have been temperate in tone. The Governor advises that an appeal be made to Congress for redress. A memorial was received from the Chamber of Commerce, which was in full sympathy with the views of Warmoth's party. A Committee of 100 was appointed by the meeting to visit the President and Congress, lay their grievances before them, and ask that Federal troops be withdrawn from the State House, and the people be left to govern themselves, or else that the present unbearable conflict of authority be quieted by the establishment of a Military Government throughout the State.

The trial of the two policemen, Danielson and Owens, for the shooting of a prisoner named Mesch, last October, while attempting to escape from them, resulted, yesterday, in their acquittal, owing to the confusion of the testimony. Although nearly all of the witnesses testified that Danielson fired the fatal shot, yet it was shown that the ball which killed Mesch will not fit Danielson's pistol. On the other hand, the ball fits Owens' pistol, but all the witnesses were agreed that Owens fired the first shot, and fired into the air. To add to the confusion of testimony, one young lady, who saw the whole affair from her window, testified that a stranger, wearing a black hat, fired the second shot which killed Mesch, while a friend of hers, who was with her, testified that the stranger fired the first shot and killed him, while every other witness testified it was the second shot which killed him. Under such conflicting evidence, of course the prisoners were acquitted.

The Toronto *Globe* perceives, in the late speech of Lord Kimberley, the British Colonial Secretary, evidence that the Home Government does not sympathize with the cold utterances of the London *Times*, in reference to the expediency of Canada cutting loose from Great Britain, and setting up for herself. The *Times'* proposition has received little favor in the Dominion. The Canadians, with the exception of the French population of the Lower Province, are true descendants of the "loyalists" of the American Revolution. They are sometimes described as "more loyal than the Queen." It is quite certain that independence has no charms for them, and that something far more disagreeable than the San Juan decision, or the Fishery surrender, as they call it, will be required to make them forsake the British connection. As regards the French-speaking population, they are too little enterprising to give practical effect to any discontent they may feel.

We suppose that the Internationals have a perfect right to hold a mass-meeting, which is announced to take place in New York on the 14th inst., for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Parisian Communists who have been executed. It may be that the movement is suggested by motives of charity, and that the result will be highly beneficial to a suffering class. We doubt, however, whether efforts can be legitimately introduced into this meeting for the release of a man named Chambers, now under arrest for shooting a workman who refused to take part in a strike and to give up his work at the command of the strikers. Courts are provided for the purpose of trying men who commit murder, and a mass-meeting of Internationals for the purpose of protecting an offender against the laws should receive no countenance from good citizens, even though it be called in the apparent interests of charity.

Indian affairs were brought before the House, yesterday, in the debate on the bill appropriating $5,379,365 for the Indian Service. This sum is nearly one million less than was given for the current year. Under the peace policy of the last two years, one of the members said, there has been a wonderful prosperity among the Indians, whose individual property increased in value in one year from $3,942,000 to $9,941,000. The Indian Committee, according to the statement of its Chairman, will scrupulously adhere to the spirit of the Indian treaties, which it regards as contracts between the Indians and the Government, to be observed faithfully until both parties consent to a change. A debate was begun on the bill brought over from the last session giving soldiers and sailors, or, in case of their death, their representatives, homesteads out of the public lands, and allowing them to choose their land by attorney, and to assign their certificates. Homesteads for soldiers alone, it was said, would require 450,000,000 acres, nearly all of which would fall into the hands of claim-agents. The morning hour expired before the debate was ended.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, but averaged a shade higher. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $11.40@11.50 cash, and $12.00 seller March. Lard was quiet and firm at 7@7⅛c cash and 7½c seller March. Meats were quiet and steady at 3⅞c for part salted shoulders; 5⅝c for do short ribs; 6c for do short clear; and 6¾@7⅛c for green hams. Highwines were active and ½c higher, at 89c per gallon. Dressed hogs were in fair demand, and steady at 4⅝@4¾c per pound. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active and weak, declining 3c, and closed at $1.11⅛ cash, and $1.12⅛ seller January. Corn was more active and steady, but closed weak at 31c cash and 31⅛c seller January. Oats were more active, and unchanged, closing at 25⅛c cash, and 25⅝c seller January. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 61c. Barley was quiet and without material change, closing dull at 60½c cash, 60c seller the month, and 60⅛@61c seller January. The live hog market opened firm at the advance noted yesterday evening, but closed weak and lower. The cattle trade was lifeless, with prices about 25c per 100 lbs lower than at the close of last week. Sheep were quiet and steady. The stocks of grain in store in this city on Saturday last were 692,320 bu wheat; 744,130 bu corn; 678,462 bu oats; 158,837 bu rye; and 276,657 bu barley.

Henry L. Pierce, Alpheus Hardy, Moses Kimball, and several other eminent citizens of Boston, have declined the Republican nomination for Mayor of that city, upon the ground that the platform proposed for their acceptance and guidance requires them to exclude Democrats from all municipal offices, without regard to their qualifications or fitness. The Boston *Journal* sustains these gentlemen in the position they have taken. It says: "A proposition to exclude men from any participation in the management of our local government, in which they have an equal interest with their fellow-citizens, because they are opposed to the national political principles of the dominant party, is on the face of it an absurdity. In one-half of the towns of Massachusetts, where the numerical Republican majority is larger than in this city, political opponents are elected to municipal offices. The gain is great to all classes, and in this city the advantages are many, for political issues are rarely introduced into the City Council, and the fact that both political parties are represented prevents demagogues and cheap party men from neglecting the legitimate work of a municipality and indulging in political clap-trap." The present municipal government of Chicago is conceded to be one of the best, if not the very best, we have ever had, and its efficiency, impartiality, and responsibility are largely due to a just recognition of the principles which the Boston *Journal* so ably enforces.

The conflict in Louisiana grows in intensity. The Legislature declared elected by Judge Durell, of the United States Court, met on Monday, and at once proceeded to impeach Governor Warmoth. The other Legislature, being prohibited by Judge Durell from assembling, held a meeting with closed doors. The Kellogg Legislature having resolved to impeach Warmoth, declared him suspended, and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback (colored) assumes to be Governor. In the meantime, Warmoth and all the other State officers hold possession of the public offices, and propose to do so until the expiration of their terms. The Kellogg Legislature will next week elect Kellogg to the United States Senate, thus leaving the way to Cato Cæsar Antoine (colored) to be Governor. The other Legislature will in due time elect some person to the United States Senate, and will declare that McEnery is the true Governor-elect. It is probable that, as this whole affair has been brought about to secure the election of Kellogg to the Senate, as soon as that event takes place he will abandon his adherents to fight out the battle alone. He seems to have acted under the impression that the United States Senate will admit him, no matter by what process he gets there. Mr. Kellogg, it will be remembered, is, or was (like Warmoth), a citizen of Illinois,—and Judge Durell, of the United States Court, who has interfered in this affair, is a gentleman who carpet-bagged from New Hampshire.

A communication having been printed in the *Army and Navy Journal* charging intellectual inactivity and unwonted aristocracy upon the officers of the United States army, and also blaming the West Point Academy for these characteristics, General Sherman has replied in a letter to the editor, entering a general denial of the allegations, and making a vigorous defence of the army officers. He maintains that the *materiel* of the United States army is fully up to the standard of any other army in the world, and that there exists as many advantages for mental and physical education in the present organization as were enjoyed by Meade and Thomas, McPherson and Mower, Grant and Sheridan. He insists that, in the present distribution of the army forces, where the officers are scattered in wild and uninhabited spots of our country, beyond the limits of civilization, no set of men could maintain a closer union with the elements of progress and education; and he attests that, everywhere, the army officers take with them such libraries, schools, and other ties of civilization as their means afford. General Sherman refuses to shoulder the responsibility of West Point education upon the army. He says that this institution is directly under the control and supervision of Congress, and that the army has nothing more to do with it than with Yale or Harvard. He does not mean by this to condemn the West Point schooling or discipline. He says, indeed, that he sincerely wishes that all army vacancies could be filled by West Point graduates; but that the education there is, after all, only elementary. The real education of the soldier begins with his active service, and the American army, General Sherman holds, is as good a school as any other.

AN ENTERPRISING GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of Cook County, on Monday, made, perhaps, the most surprising presentment that was ever received by a Court from a Grand Jury. It was so impertinent in its allegations and assumptions that Judge Rogers was compelled to declare it not only extraordinary, but vicious and criminal. The Grand Jury presented to the Criminal Court, as a fact "that has become notorious and a theme of general conversation among all classes," that it is useless for the Grand Jury to find an indictment against a criminal. It declares that "the energetic State's Attorney grows hoarse in the discharge of his arduous duties," but all his labors are rendered fruitless because our "chief law officers" grant pardons and upset verdicts. The Grand Jury, therefore, warns the Criminal Court, and all other Courts, tribunals, and officers, "that sooner or later the people will take the law in their own hands and administer it their own way."

The careful reader of this document will hardly fail to recognize its clear intent, purpose, and object. The Executive, Judicial, and Legislative departments of the Government of the State are held criminally responsible for the failure to punish crime in Chicago, and the weakness or turpitude of the Supreme Court, the Governor, and of all other officers, is rendered more evident by contrast with the "energetic State's Attorney," who grows hoarse in his never-ending demand for the punishment of the guilty, and his remonstrances against the exercise of the pardoning power by the Governor. The intimation is, that unless the Supreme Court and the other branches of the Government take heed, the people, with their energetic State's Attorney and a Grand Jury at their head, will take the law in their own hands, dispensing with Courts, Petit Juries, Sheriffs, Governors, and Legislatures altogether. There are now between one and two hundred stalwart fellows in Chicago who have been pardoned upon the State's Attorney's official recommendation; there are a good many other persons under indictment by Grand Juries for all the crimes known to the law, who are out on forfeited bail. These chaps share with the Grand Jury the high appreciation of the energetic State's Attorney; have an equal contempt for the Supreme Court and all the other Courts; and are prepared, at any moment, to form a vigilance committee to hang every officer of the law in the State.

The fact, however, that a Grand Jury should, under any circumstances, suggest that mob law may take the place of the administration of justice by the Courts, serves merely to show that even Grand Juries are not exempt from the consequences of profound ignorance of official duty. The rebuke of Judge Rogers was admirably delivered, and so promptly that it startled even the jurors. It is not likely that another Grand Jury will repeat the folly or stupidity of this one.

THE TRIUMPH OF BISMARCK.

The Parliamentary crisis in Prussia has terminated in the triumph of the Government, the Upper House of the Landtag having finally passed the Counties Reform bill, which had previously passed the Lower House. How the vote was secured, in so fierce a struggle between the Court and the nobility, is not stated in the despatches, but the recent creation of a large number of new Peers by Bismarck furnishes a probability that they took their seats in the interest of the Government, and were sufficient in number to secure a majority for the bill. The triumph of the measure, while it is a triumph of the Government, is nevertheless a concession to democracy, a blow at feudal forms and privileges, and an entering wedge for other reforms, which will tend to simplify the Prussian system of government, and free it from the antiquated rubbish which adheres to it, and prevents the establishment of any administrative unity.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* has stated in a nutshell the facts which have led to the necessity of this bill:

> Instead of beginning, like the French, at the lowest political division, and then establishing a hierarchy up to the Throne, the Prussian monarchs have tried to simplify their system by fresh extensions of their own prerogative into the domain of local rights. Their first step, of course, was to usurp the Governorship of the provinces, and make subjects out of those who had been vassals. From the appointment of Governors they proceeded to intrude into and finally subvert the domestic arrangements of the provinces. Next, they took possession of the counties, and the Landrath became a thing of life. Thus, the Prussian system starts with the King, and proceeds, not by successive steps, but by separate paths, to most of the political divisions of the State; while even this poor arrangement is burdened at every step with local and feudal usages.

The Counties Reform bill was introduced to correct one of these evils, and appears to be the initiatory step towards securing a more logical system of administration. To understand its nature and operations, it is necessary to glance at the outlines of the Prussian system. Prussia is divided into provinces, departments, counties, and communes. The provinces are the principal political members of the Government, and each has its President, Assembly, and budget. The province is further subdivided into departments, numbering from two to four in each, and presided over by Under-Presidents, who are appointed by the Crown, like the Presidents of the provinces. In National matters, they are independent of the provinces, and report directly to the Crown, while in local matters, such as the health and police of the province, the protection of forests and game, and the administration of mines, they are sometimes separate and sometimes combined with the National officers. It still further complicates matters that each province and department has even, in its National relations, its peculiar usages and institutions. The next division is the county, and here confusion is twice confounded. Some of them are mere fractions preserved from feudal days; some are a conglomeration of several communes; and the rest are made up arbitrarily and without any regard to system out of the political whole. Constructed in this way, some of them serve the departments, some the communes, and some the Crown. Their functions are as varied as their organization, and are in no case specially defined. The communes are equally heterogeneous. There are village communes, rural communes, and knightly estates, and each of these communes is independent of the other, while power is distributed among them in the most uneven manner.

These facts are sufficient to show that the political system of Prussia is a system of the most unequal parts, without special, or, at least, rigidly defined, relations the one to the other. The Counties Reform bill seeks to remedy this in part, by making the county the unit in the system, arranging its mechanism in a more methodical manner, and extending its powers with reference to the communes.

To do this requires a partial abolition of old aristocratic privileges, and this fact arrayed the nobility of the Upper House against the Crown. The Government was anxious for the passage of the bill, the more closely to consolidate its powers. The nobility was determined not to lose its powers in the provinces and its influence in Government circles, and it therefore arrayed itself solidly against the bill, and maintained its position successfully notwithstanding the appeals and the threats of the Crown. Bismarck cut the knot, however, by reconstructing the Upper Chamber and creating new Peers enough, not only to pass the bill, but also to establish a political condition in the Chamber, which would not render it necessary for the Government to resort to coercion, when it wished a measure passed. In this connection, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Budget* intimates that, in case of the passage of the bill, the Crown will revoke the privilege of sending representatives from other old aristocratic corporations, and give the various financial and commercial interests of the country the right of representation also. Prussia is evidently on the verge of a political revolution, in which the people are destined to win an advantage over privilege, and the Government an advantage in the influences which determine legislation.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

It is probable that no statesman ever had more harassing difficulties to combat than those which have beset M. Thiers' administration of the present French Government. In his speech delivered just prior to his demand for a vote of confidence, he recapitulated the embarrassments which he had found on all sides; but, so far from receiving any sympathy or respect from the body of the Assembly, he was frequently interrupted on the Right by laughter and jeers. No circumstance could so well illustrate the turbulent condition of French politics, as that the President of the existing Government, a man of venerable years and a statesman of historic experience, should be treated with disdain and disrespect in the only representative body of the people. The small majority by which the vote of confidence was given was attributed to the voluntary absence of a large number of the Deputies, who declined to vote in order to avoid the precipitation of a crisis. President Thiers would not accept this as an evidence that the Assembly was satisfied with his administration, nor did the Assembly desire that he should do so. Further deliberation led to the policy of electing a Committee of Thirty to confer with the Government, and, if possible, to decide upon some compromise which should be mutually satisfactory. The election of this Committee attested the majority of the Right (which is mainly composed of Monarchists), when acting together, and which has opposed M. Thiers since he has declared himself in favor of the Republic as a permanent form of government.

At the close of the Franco-Prussian war, M. Gambetta was in actual possession of what Government there was left in France. He and his coadjutors were unqualifiedly in favor of the establishment of a Republic; but the expression of the popular sentiment in the election to the Assembly, which followed, was adverse to the Radicals. A compromise was effected under what is known as the "Pact of Bordeaux," which provided that the final settlement of the form of government for France should be postponed until after the country shall have recovered itself from the presence of its conquerors. M. Thiers was then called to the Executive chair by the Conservative majority with whom he had always acted. He was called President, but has been a President without a Constitution, and with only a Provisional Government. The Commune then had to be dealt with, and the suppression of the Paris revolution occupied the time of the Executive and the Assembly to the exclusion of dissensions. After the Commune came problems in taxation, in the payment of the debt to Prussia, in establishing treaties with foreign countries,—all of which were of such pressing importance as to stifle personal differences. But, as these questions were nearly disposed of, the greater problem of determining the permanent form of government arose, and M. Gambetta took advantage of the recent elections to vacancies in the Assembly for advancing his radical ideas of Republicanism. M. Thiers took no measures to suppress these utterances, and the Conservative part of the Assembly took him to task immediately upon the opening of the session. This was the practical inauguration of the contest, in which M. Thiers found he was not in accord with either division of the House. In deserting his former monarchical preferences, he alienated the support of the Conservatives, who called him to his present position. But in declaring himself in favor of the Republic he failed to attract the full confidence of the Liberals, who feel that the Republic which he would favor would be too conservative to answer their demands. Such support as he has received, however, during the present session, has come from the Liberals. He has also received letters of approval from the provincial cities, to which the Conservatives have likewise objected.

In this way has the question of determining the permanent form of government been forced upon the Assembly. There is little doubt that Gambetta has indicated the only way of settling it. This is a dissolution of the Assembly, which which is only provisional, and an appeal to the people for the election of a Constitutional Convention. There are two reasons why this plain course is avoided. One is found in Gambetta's radical antecedents and associations. The other is the fear on the part of the Conservatives that, though representing the majority of the people at the time they were elected, they would now find themselves in the minority. If the Assembly shall maintain its opposition to an appeal, no permanent form of government can be determined without incurring the danger of a revolution, for which France always seems to be ripe. It is probable, therefore, that M. Thiers and the Committee of Thirty will agree upon some changes in the Cabinet, the principle of a responsible Ministry, and certain quasi-constitutional rules that will postpone the definite settlement of the permanent form of government. A series of such compromises and postponement may result in a unity of sentiment between the people and the Assembly, in the course of time, that will enable France to acquire a permanent and constitutional government without bloodshed. Otherwise, the present compromise may be but a postponement of the crash which such a man as M. Gambetta, on the Left, or General Changarnier, on the Right, might bring on at almost any time.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The action of the House of Representatives in amending the bill for the construction of ten sloops-of-war, by reducing the number to six, is very commendable. The construction department of our naval history does not yet show that we are able to build a navy worthy of the name, and, if we are going into ship-building, it is preferable to commence with a few at first, and see how we succeed, rather than to undertake the building of a navy, and squander millions of money to no purpose, as has been done heretofore. Our navy yards are full of vessels laid up in ordinary; of hulks which were commenced years ago and have never been finished; of completed vessels, which lack the first element of successful navigation, that is, the capacity to float; and of huge and heavily-armed steam-vessels, intended for ocean purposes, which are not seaworthy, and can only be made available for coast defence. In addition to these, some have been destroyed and a large number sold to any one who would purchase, without regard to bids or prices. Mr. Beck, in his remarks while the bill was pending, alleged that, during the past five years, 471 vessels belonging to the navy had been disposed of in various ways. In view of such facts as these, and that it is not the province of the Navy Department to build vessels for sale but for use, it is better to determine whether we can build six vessels than whether we can build a navy. In case the bill should pass the Senate, the question may possibly be answered, as three of the sloops will be built in Government and three in private yards but it must be confessed that the record of our navy ship-building for several years past has not been sufficiently brilliant to inspire any confidence that the six sloops-of-war contemplated in the bill will be of any practical use after they are built. It is rather remarkable, however, that our ship-builders can launch some of the finest merchant vessels in the world, that our foundries can turn out the best and heaviest of armaments, and that we cannot build first-class war vessels. If the reason for this is sought, it will be more likely to be found in the inevitable jobbery and ring contracts which have degraded the navy service from its once high position, rather than in any want of skill among American ship-builders. Meanwhile, the House has done well to so cut down and amend the bill as to make the construction of these vessels an experiment, costly though it may be. If ship-building for the Government is to be bungled and mismanaged as it has been for the past fifteen or twenty years, we had better stop it altogether. There are better sailing qualities and more endurance to-day in some of the [illegible] of 1812, slowly going to decay in our navy yards, than in the iron armor of the few vessels of recent construction which have succeeded in floating.

POLITICAL.

Harlan's Washington *Chronicle* and Zach Chandler's Detroit *Post* rather praise Simon Cameron for his "unyielding fidelity" when it was proposed that the Senate take suitable notice of Horace Greeley's death.

—The Harlan-Allison unpleasantness among Iowa politicians promises yet many paragraphs. The latest is, that when, two weeks ago, there had been forwarded from Washington to Al. Swalm, editor of the Jefferson *Bee*, a notice of his appointment as Pension Agent in Des Moines, the missive was overhauled on the way; and Mr. Swalm, whose name had been announced in press-reports, next saw among nominations sent to the Senate, "B. F. Gue, for Pension Agent at Des Moines, *vice* Goodrell, deceased." The Des Moines *Register* says:

> The Senator [Harlan], in his demand, first of the Secretary of the Interior, and next of the President, gave no other reason than that Mr. Swalm was "personally obnoxious" to him. He was frank enough to insist that it was more important that he be consulted, and his wishes complied with, than that the recommendation of Representative Orr, to whom the appointment had been yielded, should be honored, or the people of the State considered. Mr. Swalm was, therefore, signally humiliated before the country because he was an Allison and not a Harlan man in the struggle last winter.

—The would-be Senators of Colorado and New Mexico will renew their efforts at Washington, this winter. Colorado claims to have 15,000 and New Mexico 20,000 voters.

—The vote Kansas, official:

	Liberal.		Republican.	
Governor	Walker	34,608	Osborn	66,631
Lt. Governor	Walruff	34,345	Stover	67,290
Sec. of State	W[illegible]akey	33,665	Smallwood	67,561
Auditor	Osborne	33,978	Wilder	67,358
Treasurer	Pratt	34,865	Hayes	66,243
Atty. General	Waggoner	33,860	Williams	67,424
Sup. Pub. Instr.	Sawyer	33,843	McCarty	67,533
Chief Justice	McComas	34,131	Kingman	67,323
Congress	Riggs	34,450	Lowe	67,366
Congress	Mitchell	33,985	Phillips	67,080
Congress	Laughlin	33,264	Cobb	66,311

—The St. Louis *Republican*, speaking of the letter of Senator Schurz to Senator Thurman, published in late Washington despatches, says:

> Essentially, there is very little difference in the present political views of A. G. Thurman, the Straightout Democrat Senator, and those of Carl Schurz, the Republican, who declares he cannot consent to be classed with Democrats. The Radicals place Thurman and Schurz upon the same footing, as they do all who fought against them in the late canvass. The problem for the leaders of the politicians is to combine this opposition so as to make it as effectual in *warring upon* as it is conspicuous in being *warred against*. And here again comes up the only obstacle, which is—a name.

—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, whose editor had an interview with Senator Merrimon, lately elected, says:

> He assured me that he had no communication whatever, direct or indirect, in person or through others, with the Radical party or any member thereof in relation to the Senatorial contest that could affect his party relations; that, if he had considered that his election compromised his political principles, he would not accept the position. When the members of the Republican party voted for him, they did so knowing his past record, and that he was still a Conservative.

—General Banks stated to a newspaper correspondent that he belonged to the Opposition; that he would call the Opposition by no other name than that; and that the party, though it seemed very weak now, in a year or two would show surprising strength.

PERSONAL.

Colonel J. F. Stafford, United States Army, is at the Gardner.

Rev. Dr. Spalding, of Madison, Wis., is at the Sherman.

Hon. H. Bangs, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Hon. William P. Kerr, of Granville, Ohio, is at the Tremont.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, is a guest at the Tremont.

The County Clerk issued twelve marriage licenses yesterday.

Hon. John J. Safely, Clerk of House of Representatives of Iowa, was at the Tremont, yesterday.

The guests of the Grand Central will engage in the festivities of a social hop this evening.

Captain Theodore Julius, of Philadelphia, is a guest at the Sherman.

Colonel A. C. Babcock, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, is at the Tremont.

Hon. R. P. Morgan, of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. Joseph Utley, of Dixon, member of the State Board of Canal Commissioners, was a guest of the Briggs yesterday.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont, yesterday, were the following: W. A. Hall, New York; J. H. Pratt, Fort Randall, Dakota; W. H. Barnes, Albany; Frank Stone, New York; B. F. Ayers, Kansas City; F. N. Norton, Bement.

The following are guests of the Grand Central: Henry C. DeWitt, J. R. Fayweather, Burlington; John C. Otis, Quincy; O. Ott, Mendota; A. S. Sanferty, Fort Wayne; Robt. Hughes, Memphis; C. H. Harding, Cleveland.

The following are at Andrews' European Hotel: E. W. Tilton, Oskosh; D. C. Bennett, Albany; F. C. Taylor, Denver; S. H. Hale, New York; J. B. Daily, Mansfield, Ohio; O. Trask, Ottawa, Ill.; J. K. Smith, Jerseyville; O. T. Johnson, Galesburg, Ill.

Among the prominent arrivals at the Briggs yesterday were the following: M. M. Patterson, Cheyenne; B. Single, St. Louis; F. H. Luce, Iowa City; J. H. Raney, St. Paul; R. N. Ray, Pittsburgh; C. Calkins, Peterborough, N. Y.; J. S. Graham, F. D. Hughes, Jr., New York; M. Anderson, La Crosse, Wis.; A. H. Gay, Detroit.

The funeral of John Strickler, late engineer of the steam fire engine William James, whose death from the terrible disease, hydrophobia, has been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, occurs to-day. His remains will be interred at Rosehill Cemetery, and will be followed to the grave by one hundred firemen and the full Fire Insurance Patrol. The procession will move from the late residence of deceased, No. 113 West Adams street, about 11 o'clock.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: Wm. M. Mellan, Hamilton, Canada; James M. Mellan; C. Hunt and H. O. Davenport, Detroit; J. W. Bunn, Springfield; H. W. Many and wife, New Haven; H. D. Turner and wife, Baltimore; A. A. Miller, New York; W. P. Lyons, Milwaukee; J. C. Gregory, Madison; M. Young, W. J. Carver, Reidsburg, Wis.; J. R. M. Denman, New Orleans; Theo. Babcock, Hartford; J. M. Metlaff, New York.

The following were at the Sherman House yesterday: G. Ommitte, Montreal; James Jenkins, Oshkosh, Wis.; M. W. LaRue, Louisville; C. A. Pratt, St. Louis; W. T. Coffin, New York; S. Van Vorhees, Washington, Pa.; W. S. Champion, Wisconsin; Rev. Mr. Chenegrey, St. Anne; F. A. Morgan, Shanghaie, China; T. J. Walsh, Birmingham, England; G. Griffin, Loiden, Ontario; R. Sage, Jr., Milwaukee; L. D. Gaskill, Colorado; M. J. Becker, Pittsburgh; H. A. Burt, Marquette, J. G. Gasmon, Yankton, Da.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

W. L. Moody will give a Bible lesson, this evening, in the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue.

The good people of the South Side should secure seats at once to the lecture of Rev. DeWitt Talmage, to be delivered to-morrow evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

The members of the medical profession are invited to attend at Rush Medical College this evening, at [illegible], to listen to the first of a series of competitive lectures for lectureships in that college.

Christmas presents and a good supper can be found at the entertainment of the Ashland avenue ladies on Thursday evening at Mrs. D. Buchanan's, No. 102 Ashland avenue. It will be a pleasant and agreeable affair.

A concert will be given by the Vesperal Choir of the Holy Family Church, this evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, in the hall of the school house, on Morgan, near Twelfth street, for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

The installation of the Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., as pastor of the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church, will take place this evening in the chapel, corner of Ashland and Warren avenues. Professor Swing will preach the sermon, and the Rev. L. H. Reid and the Rev. Arthur Mitchell will deliver the charges.

The lecture of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, on "The Christian Priesthood," will be delivered this evening in St. Patrick's Church. The reverend gentleman is well and widely-known in New York and the East as an able and eloquent preacher, and his subject will be interest[ing to] persons of all denominations.

"Oliver Optic's" Star Lecture matinee [for] boys and girls, in the Union Park Congregational Church, next Saturday, and the Scott Siddons readings, on Friday and Saturday evenings, [are] not part of the regular Star Course, and holders of season tickets will have to pay for admission like everybody else. Large houses are expected. George McDonald, who is to close the Course, continues indisposed, and it is [not] known positively when he will appear.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Report on Donations Received—Papers [on] Various Subjects Read and Discussed.

The Chicago Academy of Science held a meeting last evening, in its rooms in Scammon [building]. Colonel J. W. Foster, President, presided; [...] Bridge acted as Secretary.

The Secretary presented a list of the donations to the museum since the last meeting, among which were two deers' horns locked together, and a finely-mounted elk's head, from General Sheridan; 13 bound volumes and 99 pamphlets and papers from foreign societies; a finely mounted specimen of dormouse from Germany, by Hon. E. S. Isham. Prof. Elias Colbert presented the society with a copy of the "[...] Studies," for which he received a vote [of] thanks.

Dr. E. A. Anderson, from the Committee [on] Membership, recommended that J. M. Sta[...], Dr. J. W. Vealie, and F. C. A. Richardson be admitted to full membership in the society. [On] vote of the members present they were admitted, and the Secretary ordered to record their names.

Professor Elias Colbert then read an interesting paper on the "Figure of the earth, [and] its effect on astronomical observations in [the] plane of the meridian." The society requested that Mr. Colbert should leave the paper in [its] possession, to be published when the society should be able to have the work done.

Dr. E. A. Anderson then addressed the society regarding his extended tour in the West during the summer. He gave many interesting [facts] concerning the observations he made upon [...] actions in the Twin Valley and St. Louis Park.

Colonel Foster read a paper on the manners and customs of the Mound Builders of America as being the basis of ethnical relations. It [is] an abridgment of a work he is writing upon the subject, and was listened to with much interest.

Dr. Anderson then made some statements regarding a new medicine called by some cun[du]rango, which, he said, had by repeated experiments shown itself very powerful in old and indolent ulcerations. He recommended it to [the] profession.

The society then adjourned, to meet on [the] 9th of January, 1873.

THE CITY IN BRIEF

Pertest is to be tried in Joliet on the second Monday in January, and Rafferty in Wauk[egan] on the first Monday in February.

A man named Burns died at No. 80 Otis street yesterday, from injuries received on Sunday morning last by falling down stairs.

The lad Kernan, who had his legs amputated by a switch-engine on the Northwestern [Rail]road, at the Lincoln street crossing, on Monday afternoon, died yesterday morning.

The Grand Central Hotel hop, to take [place] this evening, promises to be one of the [most] elegant affairs of the season. The Committee of Arrangements comprises gentlemen of [...] and standing.

Thomas Johnson, who was arrested the o[ther] day for having in his possession 500 'coon s[kins] which had been stolen from the store of L[...] Mills, was committed to jail by Justice Sc[...] yesterday, to await trial for larceny.

There are several pairs of stolen boots at [the] Twelfth Precinct Station awaiting an owner. The thieves have been arrested, and their conviction and punishment will be greatly facilitated if the owner will call and claim his goods.

On Saturday afternoon a youth na[med] Frederick Puggeusche fell into a slop-tank [at] Dickinson's distillery, near Clybourne avenue bridge, and was so badly scalded that he [died] yesterday. The body was taken away by [his] parents, who live twelve miles west of Chicago.

The report of the Fire Wardens for the month of November shows that they discovered [...] violations of the fire ordinance, and prosecuted fifteen persons who neglected to comply [with] the notice to obey the law. Citizens [made] twenty-nine complaints to the Wardens.

Citizens had better see to it that their [barns] are made as near burglar-proof as possible. There is a gang of thieves in the city whose members devote their nights to "working" [this] class of buildings, and they are operating [suc]cessfully. The barns attached to Nos. 2[...] [and] 253 South Halsted street, and No. 924 Ind[iana] avenue, were robbed of valuable sets of harness on Monday night.

A thief known to the police as Tom W[...] was arrested, yesterday, upon suspicion of [hav]ing been implicated in the jewelry robbery [at] Kuhn's Hotel, last Friday night. White [was] formerly a "pal" of Bill Wray, the bur[glar]. Mr. Kuhn, it is said, is positive that White [was] stopping at the hotel on the night of the [rob]bery. He will have a hearing at the South [Side] Police Court this morning.

Why do not some of the churches or lit[erary] or agricultural societies get up a cat show? It would be novel, and a relief from the tedious round of dinners, fairs and lectures. E[very] well-regulated cat would approve of it, and [there] would be lots of cats-up for premiums. [It] has been a very successful show in London.

The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, [on] the body of Jacopo Predigi, the Italian, the [cir]cumstances of whose death at No. 815 [...] street have already been given in THE TRIBUNE. The verdict of the jury was that he died from [an] overdose of narcotic poison, which was administered by his own hand.

A jury was empanelled by Coroner Stephens yesterday, to hear the testimony concerning [the] death of Colonel Fritz Annecke, of Milwaukee, who fell off the elevated roadway on Sup[erior] street, Sunday morning, and broke his [neck]. After two witnesses were examined, the in[quest] was continued until 10 o'clock this morning.

Four saloon-keepers, arraigned for vio[lating] the Sunday Liquor law, were discharged by [Jus]tice Banyon yesterday, for want of prosecution. The somewhat notorious Mr. Walker was [the] only witness against them, but he failed [to put] in an appearance when the cases were called [for] trial. He arrived in Court, however, just [at] the time of adjournment, but the de[fendant] whiskey men were by that time engaged in [pud]dling out the various mixtures in their rooms.

The report of Fire Marshal Williams, [for the] month of November, shows that there [were ...] fires and 2 false alarms during the month. [The] loss was $33,290, and the insurance [...]. The causes of fire were as follows: Ca[reless]ness, 9; lamp explosions, 4; overheated [stove]pipe, 2; overheated furnace, 1; overheated [dry]ing kiln, 1; defective chimney, 4; de[fective] range, 2; sparks from chimney, 2; spon[taneous] combustion, 2; incendiarism and suppo[sed in]cendiarism, 5; unknown, 7.

An intoxicated young German, named F[...] Webber, fell into the river at Madison [street] bridge, last evening, while endeavoring to [extri]cate himself from the mazes of Law's coal [...]. He would have been drowned but for a friendly and stout piece of ice which projected [from a] spile, and afforded him an opportunity to [keep] his muddled head above water until such [time] as two First Precinct police officers, who [were] attracted by his frantic cries for assistance, could pull him out. He escaped death [to meet] a fate almost as bad—incarceration in [a] cheerless, and pediculous cell at the [...].

At a meeting of the "Deutsche [...]" yesterday, resolutions of regret for [the death of] Colonel Fritz Annecke, and of condolence [with] his family in their irreparable l[oss], were [adopted]. He was known in this country and in G[ermany] as an enthusiastic advocate of liberty, [and is] widely mourned. The funeral will take [place at] 3:45 p. m. to-day from the corner of La[Salle and] Randolph streets, whence the procession [will] march to the Milwaukee depot.

The South Side Gas Company is furnishing a strange quality of illuminating material. [It] gives [a] [...] light, but an excellent smell, a [...] a cross between "Araby the blest" and a [...]. It escapes with ease whenever it goes, [but] much of it gets away that but little [is] burn[ed]. The moon is reinforcing the street [lamps] just now, but one of these nights the [moon will] retire for its fortnightly nap, and then what [will] the lamps do? Simply make the darkness [visi]ble, unless the gas is very much improved.

Aldermen Richardson and Clark (Jo[...]) convinced the *Journal*—the *Journal* is a [credu]lous old sheet—that they were in the [...] of the Council Chamber when the vote [on the] closing of saloons at midnight was being [taken]. That's "too thin." They can define [their posi]tions at the next meeting by having [their votes] recorded. It would be interesting [to know] where the Alderman from the T[...] stands on the Temperance question. [...] both sides of it before election, and [...] seem to have changed his attitude.

BOARD OF EDUCAT[ION].

The Immediate Needs of the City [in the] Matter of School Accom[modations].

Indiana Coal Not a Success—The [...] Cruelty Preferred by the Human[e] Society.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Immediate Needs of the City in the Matter of School Accommodations.

Indiana Coal Not a Success---The Charges of Cruelty Preferred by the Humane Society.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday evening, President King in the Chair. Present—Messrs. Calkins, Runyan, Bonfield, Hambleton, Richborg, Goggin, Wilce, Bishop, Stone, Prussing, Wells, Reynolds, Hesing.

MORE SCHOOLS WANTED.

The Superintendent, in reply to a resolution calling for information as to the immediate needs of the city for school purposes, reported as follows:

NORTH DIVISION.

1. One twelve-room primary school building upon the Vedder street lot is needed immediately.
2. One twelve-room primary building upon the Elm street lot will be needed before the 1st of September next.

SOUTH DIVISION.

1. One twelve-room primary building upon the Third avenue lot, near Twelfth street, is imperatively demanded.
2. One twelve-room primary building on Wentworth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, is no less imperatively demanded.
3. One twelve-room primary building east and south of the present Cottage Grove School should be erected without delay, or the cottage now building should be enlarged, and then, perhaps, a smaller building of eight rooms might answer in this locality.
4. One primary building, not far from Halsted street and near Twenty-sixth street, will be needed very soon.

WEST DIVISION.

1. One twelve-room primary building, upon the rolling-mill lot, should be erected without delay.
2. Either an enlargement of the Holstein school building, or the transforming of that school into a grammar school, and the erection of a primary building near the intersection of Wood street and Milwaukee avenue.
3. One twelve-room building upon the lot at the corner of Western avenue and Harrison street, to be erected without delay.
4. One twelve-room primary building is needed, at once, not far from Western avenue and Twenty-second street.
5. A primary building will very soon be needed near Twelfth street, and not far from Centre avenue.
6. A primary building west of the I. C. & C. Railroad track, and not far from Lake street, to take the place of the Cicero School, which is not at all safely or centrally located.

The following reasons are given for these suggestions:

North Division—The Franklin School now contains nearly pupils enough to fill two buildings, its own and the one proposed for Vedder street. The arrangements already made for rebuilding the burnt district in the eastern part of the North Division call for the house upon the Elm street lot, since the buildings in the vicinity of that territory are already full.

South Division—The portion of the city lying west of Clark and east of Halsted and south of Twenty-fourth, is quite thickly peopled, and contains only one small school house of two rooms. The Cottage Grove building is entirely inadequate to the demands made on it. The size of the Holden District is too great for the accommodation of the pupils, and the house too small for all who apply.

West Division—The very rapid increase of population outside the fire limits, added to the fact that all the buildings near the locations suggested are full, are considered sufficient reasons for the recommendations made.

The report was accepted.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

After a long discussion relative to the quality of the Indiana coal furnished recently for school purposes, and with which, it is claimed, the schools cannot be warmed, their bills for soft coal delivered last month were not audited, and the question was referred to ascertain the real value of the coal furnished. The Building and Supply Agent was authorized to buy good coal, if necessary, to keep the schools running this month.

The Committee on Finance reported they had audited a number of bills, which were ordered paid.

FIRST ASSISTANTS.

J. J. Dupuy and Elsie H. Gould, were appointed First Assistants in the Franklin School; Jane Dugal and Lettie C. Boyden, in the Ogden; Berthal Stowell, in the Newbury; Leila C. S. Lamberson, in the Hayes, and M. E. Thayer, in the Mosely.

It was announced that the semi-annual examination of the Normal School would occur Friday, Dec. 27.

The Superintendent reported that the Ogden School had recently been opened with 654 children, being nearly full. The Kinzie is nearly full, and the Wells excessively crowded.

THE SUPERINTENDENT

reported his annoyance at certain charges made by the officers of the Humane Society. The charge against the Hayes School he had investigated, and it appears pupils had not been kept out so regularly. The doors had been opened early in the morning. One case reported by the society had happened last spring, and it had been forbidden. It was the janitor who marched them up and down half a flight, and that only twelve boys, who were a little disorderly.

Mr. Reynolds looked upon Mr. Edwin Lee Brown as humbug.

Mr. Calkins cited an instance to show the demoralizing influence of these reports.

Mr. Wells thought the matter might be left to the Superintendent and President to set the community right.

The Board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The mania for elegant comedy continues, and large and fashionable audiences at McVicker's are the result. For the second week of Miss Coomb's engagement "London Assurance" has been placed upon the stage, with the usual careful regard for the mechanical requirements, but with a general effect not up to the mark of "School for Scandal." It is, perhaps, not to be expected that a dramatic company in a theatre where the "star" system almost uniformly obtains, should embrace talent capable of reaching an exalted degree of excellence in standard assumptions of character in which some of the world's greatest actors have made their brightest mark; so that to say that the production of "London Assurance" at McVicker's is attended with not a few imperfections, is to say nothing remarkable under the circumstances. It would be unfair, for instance, to institute comparison between Mark Smith and Mr. Lanagan as *Sir Harcourt Courtley*. The former was the decayed old fop, whose most distateful follies were by him used as the material with which to create a most artistic portraiture; the latter comes as near it as he can. He would not belong to McVicker's company if he could do it as well as Mark Smith. There are no marked features of excellence in the cast, and, with the exception of Mr. Pendleton, who seems to have mistaken his vocation, there are no positively distressing weaknesses. The performance is of the "fair to middling" order, never to be remembered for anything in particular, except it be for its beautiful stage settings. Even the rendition of *Lady Gay* by Miss Coombs, does not greatly assist in redeeming the entertainment from mediocrity. Whether because established success has led to a falling off in care and painstaking, or, perchance, that the swift march of time is wearing away the vigor and freshness of younger years,—whatever the cause, there seems to be lacking somewhat of the animation and piquancy which used to characterize the *role* in the hands of Miss Coombs. In her interview with *Sir Harcourt*, during which the elopement is planned, she manifests a leaning toward burlesque, making the mistake of supposing that the audience needs this in order to penetrate the design; and it requires no very nice ear to detect an increasing habit of singing the lines—the result of injudicious inflection. These faults are of recent date; at least, they were not noticeable on the occasion of Miss Coombs' former appearance; and it is not impossible that a little plain criticism will prove wholesome to a lady who has been so much and so deservedly flattered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new company at Hooley's wears well, and improves upon acquaintance. The performance is thoroughly attractive, and plenty of people are finding it out. Mr. Barrett, in "Hamlet," at Aiken's, is playing to good houses. The Rondes at the Academy of Music unveil their beauties in "Blue Beard" to large and admiring gatherings, chiefly composed of the male sex. The "horse opera" at Nixon's, where Leo Hudson is doing "Mazeppa," is moderately patronized. A minstrel bill of surprising excellence is meeting its reward at Myers' Opera House.

THE GOLDBECK SOIREE.

The third of Mr. Goldbeck's musical soirees will take place at the Conservatory, corner of Indiana avenue and Twentieth street, on Thursday evening, the 12th, with the following programme:

1. Piano—"Sogni d'Amore" ....Goldbeck
Mr. Goldbeck.
2. Voice—"Heavenly Dream" ....Schumann
Miss Jessica Haskell.
3. Piano—"Rondo Brilliante" ....Weber
Miss Hattie Cady.
4. Voice—(a) "Hark, How Still" (b) "He is Coming" ....Franz
Mr. C. H. Britton.
5. Piano—Valse ....Raff
Miss Agnes Ingersoll.
6. Piano and Violin—Finale, Sonata op. 12, No. 1 ....Beethoven
Messrs. Allen and Goldbeck.
7. Voice—"Bright Star of Night," ....Spohr
Miss Ella White.
8. Piano—"Rhapsodie Hongroise," ....Liszt
Miss Eva Maniere.
9. Vocal Duo—"Sabbath Morn," ....Mendelssohn
Misses Haskell and White.
10. Violin—"Romance," ....David
Mr. Heman Allen.
11. Vocal Trio—"Madre del Sommo Amore," Campana
Misses Haskell and White, Mr. Britton.

THE ST. LUKE'S CONCERT.

Concert-goers should not forget the benefit for St. Luke's Hospital, which will take place at Standard Hall on Friday evening next, under the auspices of the Chicago Musical College. The programme, which we have already published, is in all respects an excellent one, and there is no more deserving charity in the city than the Hospital to which the proceeds will be given. Standard Hall should be filled to overflowing on this occasion.

CHICAGO BAPTIST UNION.

First Annual Meeting—Addresses by Prominent Clergymen—Election of Officers.

The first annual meeting of the Chicago Baptist Union was held last evening, in the Second Baptist Church, Mr. C. R. Blackall in the chair. Delegates were present from nearly all the churches of that denomination. The exercises opened with the singing of the hymn, after which the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed read the Scripture and the Rev. W. Everts offered prayer.

The roll of the churches having been called, the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, Sr., pastor of the church, briefly welcomed the Union and invited the members to a sociable at the close of the exercises.

Mr. Blackall presented his annual report as President. After dwelling on the history of the Union at length, the President made some recommendations; first, to have an annual Sunday School gathering; second, to have an annual business meeting of the Union, and third, to have an annual dinner.

Mr. Hanchett presented the annual report of the Board of Directors, which consisted of a brief epitome of the events of the past year, having an interest for the members of the Union. There had been eleven meetings of the Board; the attendance had been regular, and the work harmoniously carried on. The report was concurred in.

The Board proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, resulting as follows:

President—C. R. Blackall.
Vice Presidents—W. Garnet, S. S. Scribner, O. B. Mullins.
Treasurer—H. B. Brayton.
Secretary—Theodore J. Elmore.

During the absence of the Committee, the Rev. Florence McCarthy was called upon to address the meeting. He said he had no speech to make—only a declaration of love. Where were those, he asked, who had predicted the dissolution of the Union; who had croaked of the corpses of defunct Unions scattered round? If the Union lived, it was a big thing for two or three years. They had no *esprit de corps* a year ago. It was the mission of the Union to create the sentiment upon which the Union should live. He had never heard such a prayer before as that which Dr. Everts had offered. He felt then that all the Baptist Churches were praying together. He loved his own (the Union Park) Church; loved everything about it; but he did not know which he loved best, his Church or the Union. He thought the Constitution of the Union was badly drawn up, but it was good all through. It was a good democratic constitution, and the ministers were for once put in the back-ground. He recommended that a collection be taken up in every church for the purpose of putting the churches at Lawndale and the Rock Island car works on a sure basis. The statement that an effort had been made to slight some of those he loved was a libel and a slander.

Rev. Dr. Thomas was called upon, but shook his head in the negative, and finally took off his overcoat and addressed the Union. He said he and Dr. McCarthy were formerly on the Board of Directors, but had left it. Since that it had prospered. [Laughter.] For the purpose of saving the Fifth Church, he had worked hard; also to effect an union between the North Side churches, but he had failed. He then left the Board. A part of the church extension programme had been carried out, but was not mentioned in the report; one church had been scattered; a second absorbed; a third seriously troubled and embarrassed, while a fourth had been sold. [Laughter.] He rejoiced with Mr. McCarthy that the work should have progressed as well as it had done since Mr. McCarthy and he had left the Board of Directors; and hoped that at the next meeting he would find a fund subscribed for the encouragement of feeble churches springing into existence.

A communication was read from L. D. Boone, calling attention to the fact that, unless speedy measures were taken, the Fifth Church would be sold for half its value, and the congregation scattered. It was referred to the Board of Directors.

A communication from the Swedish Baptist Church, calling for assistance, was also referred to the Board of Directors.

After a hot discussion by Dr. Evarts and others, on the subject of some funds connected with the North Star Church, the meeting adjourned.

A SHOOTER SHOT.

The Champion Pigeon Slayer of America Meets with a Serious Accident.

On Monday morning last, Captain Bogardus, the famous pigeon shooter, met with a very severe accident while hunting in the vicinity of Elkhart, Ind., owing to the untimely discharge of his fowling-piece. He was riding in a wagon, with the gun resting on his lap. One of the wheels sank into a rut, shaking the vehicle and its occupant with such violence that the gun was thrown from its resting place and discharged. The contents entered the fleshy part of the Captain's right thigh, inflicting an ugly and painful wound about six inches in length and one and a half inches in depth. Bogardus will be inconvenienced by the accident for some weeks. His many friends throughout the country will be gratified to learn that the mishap will not result in any permanent injury.

Headquarters for the Holidays.

A recent issue of THE TRIBUNE contained an editorial mention of a novel feature to be introduced at the forthcoming World's Exposition, at Vienna, which will take the form of a department devoted entirely to an exhibition of articles for the use and pleasure of children. Yesterday evening an immense crowd of grown people and little folks might have been seen thronging the capacious establishment of Vergho, Ruhling & Co., Nos. 138 and 140 State street, and upon entering one would have thought that these enterprising gentlemen had caught the idea mentioned, and had gotten up a juvenile exposition of their own, to which all nations had contributed of their finest and most attractive articles for the little men and women, whose wants have become so imperative of late. The display was unquestionably one of the finest of the sort ever made in Chicago, as it was the most extensive and desirable. At the main entrance a large, liberally loaded, and handsomely illuminated Christmas tree, served to prepare the visitor for a constant, and seemingly unending, succession of surprises. The windows, show-cases, and shelves, fairly overflowed with their tempting wares, where the purchaser could be accommodated with every conceivable thing that the most whimsical and capricious child could desire. All the standard lines of toys, in the way of dolls and games, of every material, and at prices to accommodate all purses, were exhibited in quantities to bewilder and distract, to which was added a large variety of novelties in the way of mechanical toys. The stock is not confined to articles for children, however, but also includes a most desirable assortment and variety of toilet articles, smokers' articles, vases, statuettes, articles of *vertu*, Swiss mechanical singing-birds, and musical instruments, of rich and elegant designs.

In addition to the retail department, which occupies the first floor and basement, and which affords the finest opportunities for selecting holiday gifts afforded by any establishment in Chicago, the still more extensive wholesale department, upon the upper floors, will well repay a visit.

Messrs. Vergho, Ruhling & Co. are always pleased to see their friends, and are justly proud that their efforts to represent the god of gifts, dear to the heart of childhood under the mythical name of Santa Claus, has met with such distinguished and flattering success.

The Star Union Line.

The officers of the Star Union Line were located from June, 1864, until the fire in Metropolitan Block, at the northwest corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets. Since the fire the business of the line has been transacted at No. 9 West Madison street, and, on Monday last, it was resumed in the new Metropolitan Block, on the old corner, in handsome apartments. Mr. W. W. Chandler, one of the most experienced and able railroad men in the West, is the agent, as he has been for years. He has been in the railroad business for a quarter of a century, and under his management the Western traffic of the Star Union Line has increased in a few years to gigantic proportions.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser at the "Sun."

HORTICULTURAL.

Annual Meetings of the Illinois and Kansas Horticultural Societies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 10.—The Illinois State Horticultural Society commenced its fifteenth annual meeting at Reeder Hall at 10 o'clock this morning, President James E. Starr in the chair. The attendance is not large, and in the afternoon the cold weather prevented the bringing of the usual quantity of fruit for exhibition. Dr. Hutton, President of the Local Horticultural Society, delivered an address of welcome.

The President responded and read an address, in which he made many valuable suggestions. He referred to the fact that the last Legislature failed to make an appropriation. He recommended the appointment of a second Standing Committee by the Society.

The present meeting is to be largely devoted to discussion instead of long essays, and to make this available to the public, a short-hand reporter has been engaged, and it is expected that the proceedings will be published in the shortest possible time.

The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $1,010.

The Secretary reported the cause of delay of the appearance of the proceedings of the last annual meeting. It was caused by the Executive Committee, waiting for the report of the State Entomologist, and he recommended that hereafter no outside matters be permitted to delay the publication of the reports. The expenditures of the Society for the year were $1,857.

The usual Committees were appointed.

Mr. Flagg suggested that the change in the Post Office regulations, reducing packages of seeds and plants from pounds to three-fourths of a pound, has had a bad result, and that either the old rate or a more extended quantity be recommended. A Committee of five was appointed to report on the subject.

A Committee on Expressage was also appointed. It was stated that the charges for expressage were not uniform, and in many instances had proved to be prohibitory.

The subject of railroad freight had a random discussion, and appeared to result in this: that, so long as combinations were possible, competition was impossible. It was suggested by Mr. Flagg that the only remedy was in legislative regulations and the Courts, and he had no doubt that the decision of Judge Tipton would be sustained. A Special Committee was appointed.

Dr. Humphry reported from the Third District a crop of peaches, the only crop since 1858; apples plenty; grapes, a great abundance; small fruits moderate. The Davis apple is the most perfect and marketable of the season. Shelter belts for prairie orchards are very desirable, especially in the North and West. The oldest orchards in Knox County are now forty years old, and appear in good condition. He stated that Hancock County was well located for commercial orchards. This year the apples were scrubby, except the Davis. The "Winesap," an old popular variety, was nearly worthless from the scab. Grapes among the river counties were a partial crop. Throughout the district pears have been seriously damaged by blight. Grapes have sold at from 3 to 4 cents, the Concord being the leading variety.

Mr. Edwards, of the Second District, reported a prosperous year as to crops, but with very low prices. The fruit crop near Galena was a good one, and apples sold at a dollar a bushel. The "Minn" plums yet hold out against the curculio. The grape crop was good, the Concord the leading variety. At Freeport the apple crop was good, but with too large a proportion of fall apples. The Minn plum is the only one of value at that point. The early Richmond cherry is popular in this district. In well cultivated orchards the apples were very fair, and of most varieties there was a large yield. The peaches were of poor quality, and small.

Little Prairie showed a sample of a trap for codling moth, the trap being a thin rim of cut stuff tied around the tree. It is not patented, but appears a cheap and efficient remedy. It deserves an extended trial.

Mr. Edwards paid a glowing tribute to forest tree planting, and pictured its effects on all rural homes. Its value to the prairie orchard was also set forth.

Mr. Flagg called attention to the great size, fair form, and superior quality of many varieties of the apples, and could only account for it on the hypothesis of the effects of the drouth on the soil, rendering it more communicative and thus more capable of supplying plant food.

Grape culture was then taken up. Dr. Humphry said that many persons objected to the summer pruning of the grape, and while excessive pruning was decidedly injurious, a moderate amount of pruning was desirable. He also advocated the covering of grape vines for winter protection, but great care is required in this kind of winter protection, as sometimes an excess of moisture may ruin them. The aspect and condition must be taken into consideration.

Mr. Galush was opposed to covering with earth. Covering is only admissible in dry soils. North of Morris it may be more useful.

Mr. Nelson, of Will County, would not cover.

Mr. Scofield, of Freeport, had covered part of his vines, but the crop was not more than one-fourth of similar vines located on the north side of a row of maple trees, and otherwise exposed.

Mr. Wier would prefer to lay his vines on the ground and lay the stakes on them.

Mr. Hammond said that a neighbor neglected to summer prune, and had a large crop. The evidence was against severe summer prunning and the covering of vines.

A long discussion followed in regard to the amount of culture required, that resulted in a showing in favor of good clean culture, as opposed to a mixture of weeds and grass.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—The annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society commenced in the Senate Chamber of the State House this morning at 9 o'clock. The Hon. John Guthrie made the welcoming address, in which he briefly but eloquently alluded to the history of Kansas, and also to the history of Horticulture in the State, closing with an emphatic welcome to the Capital.

Dr. Wm. M. Housley, President of the Society, responded in very appropriate terms, accepting, on behalf of the members, the hospitality tendered by Topeka.

Colonel R. S. Elliott, Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, offered a set of preamble and resolutions referring to the recommendation of Commissioner Watts, of the Agricultural Department, and embodied in the message of President Grant to Congress, to the reservation of timber on one-tenth of each quarter section of land, where it exists, or else the cultivation of the same quantity of land in timber, on all the public lands subject to entry or homestead; also requesting the Chief of the Signal Service to establish stations west and southwest of Kansas City, without which the forecasting of probabilities of the weather for Kansas and Missouri would be faulty. Both of these measures were unanimously indorsed by the Secretary.

The tables of the Society are loaded with fine apples, as yet unlabelled. No other fruits are exhibited thus far. The session promises to be very interesting and profitable.

MADISON.

Inspection Committee---Paid Their Taxes---Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 10.—The Committee of the Legislature appointed by the Governor to visit the State Institutions, consisting of Senators Irish and Mitchell, and Assemblymen Kelsey, Cheever, and Rankin are here and will organize this evening for their tour of inspection, in which Governor Washburn will accompany them.

Within a few days and since the annual report of the State Treasurer was printed, the Northwestern Telegraph Company has reported and paid its tax of $2,086, and the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company has done likewise, paying $2,334.

Washington Gladden, of the New York *Independent*, who lectured here on Saturday evening, is detained in this city by serious illness—bilious fever.

Imported Champagnes and Ales at Auction.

The attention of the trade and lovers of good wines is called to the unreserved sale of imported champagnes and ales, for account of whom it may concern, to-morrow morning (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 186 East Madison street, G. C. Thayer & Co., auctioneers. A good opportunity is here afforded to those who desire to lay in a supply of choice champagnes and ales for the holidays.

The Taney Statue.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 10.—The statue of the late Chief Justice Taney, erected by his native State, was unveiled at the State Capital, to-day, with appropriate ceremonies, including addresses by S. Teakle Wallis and Governor Whyte. The statue was executed by Rinehart, and cast in the Royal foundry at Munich; is of heroic size, representing the Chief Justice, in robe of office, presiding in the Supreme Court. Its location is at the east front of the State House, near the main entrance.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

Some falling off in the demand both for foreign and domestic goods is noted, as compared with the preceding two or three weeks, but our leading jobbers are still doing a larger business than they have any reason to anticipate at this season of the year, and the condition of the market is, in the main, satisfactory. Prices have undergone few changes, but those few changes have been in an upward direction, and the general tendency of the market, for cotton as well as for woollen textures, is to enhanced values. Stocks of nearly all lines of goods are more or less reduced, but they are still in fair working order, and jobbers experience no difficulty in promptly meeting the wants of their customers. The carpet trade remains quiet, with little or no variation in prices. Our dealers are generally carrying light stocks, and this fact, together with the recent slight advance in manufacturers' prices, imparts a firmer tone to the market.

The imports of foreign dry goods last week into the port of New York, and since Jan. 1 for the past three years, compare as follows:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS FOR THE WEEK.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Entered at the port	$1,380,918	$1,053,366	$891,318
Thrown upon market	1,211,515	1,096,676	676,879
Ent'd for consumption	866,865	840,891	287,203

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS SINCE JAN. 1.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ent'd at the port	$103,297,028	$129,408,057	$131,907,022
Thro'n upon m'kt	103,593,133	126,356,933	127,654,148

Following are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12	New Hartford A, 4-4	11½
Stark A, 4-4	13½	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	13½	Arlington B	10½
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Lichmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16 c	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15	Columbian	13½
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10½c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10½
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16 c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	20	Cabot	14½
Wamsutta	18½	Dwight Star	15
Pride of the West	19	Western Product	13½
Langden, GB	17	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	16½	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	16	Social, L	12½
Hill	15	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	33 c	Methuen, AA	24 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	25	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	20
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	23	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	13½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	12½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 3-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	38 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	36	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Yankee	34		
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.35
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.62½	Lowell	$1.60
Hartford, Imp'l	1.60	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.40	Lowell extra	$1.35
Hartford extra	1.35	Lowell superfine	1.20
Hartford med	1.20	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrade	90	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	35c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	65 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	[illegible]	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	[illegible]
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	1.40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent, off 60, 5 per cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

AT THE YARDS—A fair amount of business was transacted at the yards to-day; the movement being chiefly confined to building material, such as joists, scantling, and small timber. We again quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ℔ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Was in fair request to-day at unchanged prices, closing as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Lumber, m	636	1,359
Shingles, m	160	492
Lath, m	573	80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Money opened at 7 per cent, loaned at 1-32, and closed easy at 7.

Sterling firm at 108¾@108⅞ for long, and 110@110¼ for short sight.

Gold lower; opened at 112⅝@113, declined to 112⅜, and closed at 112¾@112¼. Loans, 3@7 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $66,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $333,600.

Governments quiet, barely steady.

State bonds dull, and steady; Tennessees very strong.

Stocks were generally quiet. During the early hours prices advanced ¼@½ per cent, but at the second board, declined ¼@⅝, and closed steady. This does not include Pacific Mail, which opened at 77, and fell to 74⅝, on loss of the Sacramento, the fluctuations being wide and frequent, and finally closed at 79⅛, or within ⅛ per cent of yesterday's final rate. Hannibal & St. Joseph common advanced from 39 to 44½, and preferred from 62½ to 64, closing with a partial reaction. Rock Island fell from 114 to 112⅛, closing at 113. E. S. Higgins was elected President of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, to-day, vice Henry N. Smith, who, however, remains in the direction. Charles A. DeForest, of Albany, was elected a Director, vice Jay Gould. R. E. Carver remains Vice President, and John P. Acker was chosen Fiscal Agent and Assistant Treasurer.

Sterling 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	117⅜	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	113½	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	113¼	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons, '65	113⅛	10-40s	109⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	111⅛
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	94⅛	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	80¾	North Carolinas, old	34½
Tennessees, new	77	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	51		
STOCKS.			
Canton	105	St. Paul pfd	77
W. U. Tel	77½	Wabash	69¾
Quicksilver	48	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	89½	Terre Haute	14
American Express	67	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	77	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	79⅛	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	96¾	O. & M	47
Erie	52⅛	C., C. & C	90
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q	138
Harlem	117¼	Lake Shore	94
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	35¼
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	124
Pittsburgh	87¼	Un. Pacific stocks	37½
Northwestern	87¾	U. P. bonds	89⅛
N. W. pfd	91	Cen. Pacific bonds	101⅛
Rock Island	113	Del., Lac & W	94
N. J. Cen	102½	B., H. & Erie	8½
St. Paul	53¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 28s 6d@29s. Pork, 73s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—12:30 p. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s@12s 4d; Club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 28s 6d@29s 9d, Pork, 73s. Lard, 38s 6d. The receipts of wheat for the past three days was 41,000 quarters, 15,000 quarters of which were American.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day only 204 head, making a total for the week thus far 2,720, or 160 cars, against 51 cars the same time last week. Private advices claim over 100 cars between this and the Ohio line, but there was no official report of what was to arrive. The market opened dull and drooping. There was a fair attendance of buyers, who claimed a decline of ½c on last week's closing prices. Good cattle held their own firmly, but medium could not be sold except at ½c off. There was but little inquiry for common stock. There were several droves of premium cattle in the yards for which 8½c was offered, but the owners preferred shipping. There was not sufficient trade to make a quotable market. Sales: 105 Ohio steers, averaging 1,138@1,562 lbs, at $5.75@8.94; 18 Indiana steers, averaging 1,164 lbs, at $5.37½; 76 Texas steers, averaging 950 lbs, at $5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for the week thus far, 2,000, against the 2,400 same time last week. Market not yet opened.

HOGS—Receipts for the week thus far, 14,160, against 13,900 the same time last week. Market opened dull at 10@15c per cwt, decline on last week's closing prices. Light hogs for New York rule at $4.25, and are in good demand. Heavy hogs, 4.12½@4.25. Extra picked lots bringing a shade higher figure. Sales 4,000 Ohio and Indiana hogs at $4.15@4.25.

Boston Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 10.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,341. The sharp, cool weather has been favorable for beef, and trade should have been good were it not that there is too much stock in the city, and trade there is dull. Prices have not improved. Sales choice at 11@12c; extra $9.50@10.50; first quality, 7@8c; second, $5.50@6.50; third, $3.50@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,279. There were 1,400 less sheep in the market than last week, which were selling comfortably easy, but butchers would not increase rates, and much of the stock was commissioned off to close out. Sales in lots at $3.00@5.50 each; extra, $6.00@6.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The trade movement presents little activity to-day. Business in first hands is fairly active, but the jobbers' sales are limited. The market for cotton goods is firm at unchanged quotations. Canton flannels are in rather better supply, but still unequal to the demand. Shirting, stripes, ticks, and denims are in request, and several styles are sold ahead by agents. Spring weights of cassimeres are in more demand, and but few of the commission houses are yet showing new styles. Foreign goods are very dull, except for holiday styles.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—COTTON—Closed quiet, with a good export demand; prices irregular; middling uplands, 18⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, and prices favor buyers; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.80; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice do, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower, with moderate export demand; receipts, 51,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.42@1.48; rejected spring, $1.35@1.38; Nos. 2 and 3 spring, mixed, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.58; No. 1 do, $1.62; amber Michigan, $1.82. Rye scarce, held firmly. Barley dull; Western, 90c. Malt quiet. Corn fairly active and higher; receipts, 7,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 64¾@65½c; sail do, 66c; yellow, 66½@67c; mixed, in store, 64@64½c. Oats lower; receipts, 32,000 bu; old Western mixed, 53@55½c; new, 48@51c; white, 52@54c; black, 49@51½c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, $1.10@1.15.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 34@35c.

HOPS—Strong.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; Rio, 15¾@18½c. Sugar in fair demand; refining, 9⅛@9⅝c; Cuba, 9¼@10¼c. Molasses in fair demand; New Orleans, 70c. Rice, 7¼@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½@13c; refined, 27c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, at 59@60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.00@13.25; prime mess, $15.00; old mess for December, $13.00. Beef dull; new mess, $10.00@12.00; new extra, $12.00@13.50. Hams firm; $33.00. Tierce beef nominal. Cut meats unchanged. Middles dull; long clear, 7½c. Lard quiet and firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅝@7¾c; kettle, 8¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; sales of 8,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.65. Corn dull; car lots of No. 2 Western at 50c in railroad elevators. Oats, rye, and barley neglected.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and firm at unchanged prices. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firmer; stock light; mixed Western, 61½@62c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 45@46c; white, 47@48c. Rye quiet and firm at 80@90c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Scarce and wanted; choice Western roll, 30c; good, 26@28c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.78; No. 1, $1.69; amber, $1.57. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour full prices asked, but no demand. Stock light. Wheat unchanged; Rye firmer, stale, $1.00. Corn quiet, steady; old yellow, 65c; new, 60@61c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats firm; white, 50@51c. Barley, Western, 90c.

WHISKEY—UNCHANGED.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher at $7.50@7.75. Wheat in fair demand and firm; supply light, at $1.53@1.60. Other grains unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Stronger; pork firmer at $12.00. Lard firmer; steam, 7½c; kettle, 7¾c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 3¾@3⅞c; clear rib, 5½@5⅝c; clear sides, 5¾@5⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders dull; sides in fair demand; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8¼c. Green meats in good demand; shoulders, 3¼c; sides, 5c; hams, 6¾@8½c.

OILS—Firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Strong at $3.85, with sales a shade lower for to-morrow.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 17c; low middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher; $6.00@10.00. Corn meal scarce and firm; $3.00@3.10. Corn active and higher; 52@54c. Oats scarce and firm at 42c.

HAY—Scarce and firm.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats scarce and firm; 4½c, 6½c, and 7c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.19; No. 2, $1.12½. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 26½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 37c. Rye opened firm, but closed dull; No. 1, 82½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 64c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 3,000.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; amber Michigan, $1.60@1.62; No. 1 red, $1.63@1.65; No. 2 do, cash and seller December, $1.58. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, new, 36½@36¾c; low mixed, new, 36¼@36½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, none.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.65; No. 2, $1.55. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1, 37c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and in fair demand; 23@23½c for standard white, in car lots; 24@24½c for prime do.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, drooping; small sales; No. 3 spring, $1.45½c; No. 3 fall, $1.65. Corn dull, unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 32@32½c, in store. Oats dull; No. 2, 25c, in store. Barley and rye—Nothing doing.

WHISKEY—Firm; 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; order lots, $12.25. Bulk meats quiet; small lots packed shoulders, 4c; sides, 6@6½c; cash lots on order, ½c higher. Bacon—No sales. Lard in good demand for future at 6c, and held higher.

HOGS—Steady; $3.60@3.85. Receipts, 6,070.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed, 63c; white, 68c. Oats firmer at 45@46c.

BRAN—Firmer at 1½c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon scarce at 5¼c, 8¾c, 9@10c. Hams, 16@17c.

GROCERIES—Coffee scarce; advanced; 16@19c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Firm and active; sales 7,000 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middlings, 18⅛@18¼c; middlings, 19@19⅛c; middlings Orleans, 19⅛@19¼c. Receipts, 81,000 bales. No exports. Stock, 151,568 bales.

Night Provision Board.

CORNER TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Sales at the Night Provision Board: 500 brls mess pork, cash, $11.90; 500 brls do, seller January, $11.40; 250 tcs lard, cash, $7.05; 500 tcs do, cash, $7.04; 250 tcs do, seller January, $7.15.

WANTED.

A LANDLORD WANTED

For the Geneva Hotel, just fitted up for that purpose. Please address the HOTEL COMMITTEE, Geneva, Ill., for terms, or come and see the premises.

Geneva, Dec. 4, 1872.

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Udolpho Wolfe's

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatised persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

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FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.,
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STAR UNION LINE.

"HOME AGAIN."

THE OFFICE OF THE

STAR UNION LINE

Which from June, 1864, to October 9, 1871, was located at the

Northwest Corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Metropolitan Block,

(One square north of Chamber of Commerce Building), was suddenly VACATED on the date last above mentioned, owing to circumstances over which the CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT had no control.

For the last fourteen months we have been located at No. 9 West Madison-st., Briggs House Block, where we had NOT "room according to our abilities."

Meantime METROPOLITAN BLOCK has been elegantly and substantially rebuilt, and is to-day one of the finest edifices in this city.

DECEMBER 9 THE

STAR UNION LINE

RETURNS TO THE

"OLD CORNER,"

Where we are not only centrally and conveniently located, but where our offices are sufficiently commodious to enable us to treat PATRONS and callers with politeness and civility.

COME AND SEE HOW WE DO IT.

R. C. MELDRUM, ESQ., representing the "HEAVY FREIGHT DEPARTMENT" (Black Star Line), remains at No. 9 West Madison, for the present, but will probably be found in our "NEW QUARTERS" after JANUARY 1, 1873, as amiable and efficient as ever.

W. W. CHANDLER, Agent.

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BEST STOVES!

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COOKING STOVES.

Brilliant

BASE BURNER.

Reliable, Durable, Economical.

Manufactured and for sale to the Trade by

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CHICAGO.

For sale at retail by prominent dealers in the city and country.

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Organ Co.,

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Seventeenth Year!

JOHN WRIGHT.

The subscriber, is now prepared to furnish Weddings and other receptions with all the necessary outfit, including awnings, carpets, calcium lights, and an efficient corps of good waiters. Has just imported a complete set of China and Silver Ware. Orders for Flowers, Music, &c., filled at short notice. Invitation cards delivered promptly and correctly. With good workmen, and material the best, will guarantee satisfaction to all intrusting orders to his care, by mail or at office.

647 AND 649 WABASH-AV.

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Howe's Scales.

Removed to 38 State-st.

Scales of every description. Beams and Trucks. Fixtures for Grocers, Druggists and Butchers.

A. M. GILBERT & CO.

REMOVAL.

C. GERSTENBERG,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

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In susceptible [illegible] guaranteed by the use of our Radical Cure Truss. Call and have your case examined. [illegible] MARSH & BOWLES, 260 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER NEW CHROMO.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT

TO THE PUBLIC.

A CHALLENGE

To Patentees and Manufacturers of Materials Claimed to be Fire-Proof.

Attention, Architects, Builders, Property-Owners, and Insurance Companies.

In pursuance of an article which appeared in the columns of the "Times" a short time ago, the undersigned herewith give public notice of their intention to submit to a fire test a building now in course of erection on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Quincy-sts., opposite the temporary Court House, composed entirely of their building material, known as A. WANNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF TUBULATED PLASTER CASTINGS.

The building will be subdivided in three rooms; two of them, adjacent to each other, will be filled with highly inflammable material, of which one will be set on fire in presence of the public, in order to prove to the most skeptical that a fire originating in a compartment, the walls of which being built or lined with said material, can be easily confined to said part and prevented from spreading or communicating to other parts of the building, if even containing the most inflammable substances.

There being various other material in the market claimed to be fire-proof, we herewith challenge all patentees, manufacturers or proprietors of building material adapted for floors, arches, ceilings, partition walls, and furrings, by which to render buildings fire-proof, to erect similar building or buildings from their material alongside of ours, subject the same to a similar test, and have the superiority of one or the other decided by a competent and impartial committee, to be appointed by the Board of Underwriters of this city.

Parties taking up our challenge will please send in their acceptance, in writing, to our office on or before December 18 next, stating at what time they will be prepared for the test of their material; failing which to do, the undersigned will take for granted that nobody is in possession of any fire-proof material which can cope with ours, and shall proceed forthwith with the proposed test.

THE CHICAGO

Patent Fire-Proof Tubulated Plaster

CASTING CO.,

Office, 4 Congress-st.

☞ Eastern and Southern papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The Complete Poetical Works of John G. Whittier. Household Edition, uniform with the Household Tennyson. With Index. 1 vol. 12mo. $2.

This Edition comprises all of Mr. Whittier's Poems yet collected, including "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim and other Poems," recently published. The compactness of this volume, its excellent type, tasteful binding, and moderate price, ought to justify the hope that the Household Edition may be welcome in every American household for the Poems of Mr. Whittier, who has well won the title of the "Laureate of Humanity."

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"Since the English language has been written, we know of nothing comparable to his style, in splendor, variety, ease, idiomatic richness, and grace."—[London Leader.

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By J. J. Winckelmann. Translated from the German, by G. Henry Lodge, A. M., M. D. With numerous Illustrations. Vol. IV., completing the work, 8vo. $5. Vols. I., II., III., $5 each.

This is the only English translation of Winckelmann's masterly work, which has long been recognized as a standard in its department. It treats with German thoroughness and fertility of thought the vast and deeply interesting domain of art among the ancient nations,—Egypt, Persia, Phoenicia, Greece, and Italy. It is indispensable to one who would fully understand the character, origin, symbolism, and methods of art among the most cultivated peoples of Antiquity.

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New Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.

The author, in carrying out the original plan of his work, has transferred the Cases upon Common and Passenger Carriers from the first volume to the second volume, which is chiefly occupied by those topics. Eight leading cases have been added to the first volume, together with some new notes, and the late cases to all the notes. The second volume is mainly devoted to Common Carriers of Goods and Passengers.

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Without cuffs, $2 less.

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Between [illegible] and Adams-st., in the centre of business, [illegible] for boarders and for showing stock for sale.

Horses sold on commission. Now offered, a nice [illegible] teams, several work horses and buggies. Parties desiring to purchase will do well to note special bargains offered.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

The favorable change in the condition of the local money market, noted during the last few days, continues. Deposits are steadily increasing, and obligations falling due at the banks are being more promptly paid. Money is very tight yet, but collections in the country are improving, hogs and cattle are being marketed freely, and on the whole the financial situation is much better than it was a week ago.

The supply of New York exchange is large, but the demand for it is also very large. There was considerable demand for currency to-day, that weakened the price of exchange, though sales were made between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium.

THE FAILURE OF THE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK,

of this city, is an illustration of the evasions of the law in regard to paying up National Bank capital, to which pointed reference has been made in this column of THE TRIBUNE several times during the last few weeks. The causes of the failure are, however, of a special nature, and for that reason a detailed statement of them are necessary to show that they are not of any general character that might affect other banks.

The Scandinavian Bank was originally a private bank, with a line of about $100,000 deposits (nearly all savings deposits) of Scandinavian laborers. The bank also did a considerable business in the sale of passage tickets to and from North Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. Last spring, Winslow being President, the bank was reorganized as a National Bank, and the majority of the stock, $225,000, taken by Winslow. A few small amounts of stock were scattered around among reputable people here, and their names temporarily used as Directors just long enough to give the bank a respectable standing, the bank making its first statement as a National Bank on Oct. 3. It is not known how much of the $225,000 of stock was legitimately paid in at the start, but it is alleged that, as Winslow did not have the capital to pay in, the money to buy the $150,000 of bonds to secure its $135,000 of circulation was loaned to him by a National Bank of this city until the $135,000 of circulation on the bonds could be got from the Treasury Department at Washington. It is also intimated that the President of the National Bank that made this advance got $1,000 of stock in the Scandinavian National Bank for the accommodation.

Winslow subsequently sold $75,000 of the stock of the bank to parties in Copenhagen, and $50,000 to parties in Paris, who were all induced to take it on the recommendation of a respectable Danish banker, a friend of Winslow's, in Copenhagen. The money for this stock was paid to Winslow in person, and, it is alleged, was never paid by him into the bank as capital, but only partly, and to the credit of his own account. Meantime, the prestige of being a National Bank attracted the deposits of the Scandinavians of the city, its deposits increased, and, on these and some small payments of stock, probably $40,000 all told, the bank was carried along. About five months ago Winslow undertook to financier the Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad, which is in operation from Quincy to Keokuk, 40 miles, with a line in progress from Keokuk to Brownsville, Nebraska, 352 miles. In pursuance of this plan, he sailed for Europe about the 1st of July, to negotiate the bonds to build the road. In expectation of the sale of the bonds, he bought a considerable amount of railroad iron, at least one cargo of which has come forward. But failing to negotiate the bonds as anticipated, further purchases of iron were suspended. The iron that was bought was at a high figure, and the subsequent decline in the price of iron made, as is claimed, a loss of some $20,000 or $30,000. This is all the legitimate loss of which we can hear positively, and it seems that the $260,000 which Winslow is said to be indebted to the bank is almost entirely an illegal misappropriation of its funds, in the three following ways: *First*, for money received from Copenhagen and Paris stockholders, and not paid in; *second*, for $48,500 of stock still in his name; and *third*, for advances made by the bank on his purchases of iron and for other advances to the railroad on his behalf. These circumstances were not wholly developed until within the last week or ten days. But four weeks ago, when protested bills began to come back here from London and rumors began to circulate freely, the writer called on Mr. Alexander Siller, the Cashier of the Scandinavian National Bank, and asked him to refute them if possible, and at the same time asked for a statement of the condition of the bank. Mr. Siller gave us the following, which we have every reason to believe was technically correct, showing the condition of the bank on the evening of Nov. 16:

SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1872.

	Resources.	Liabilities.
Capital account		$295,000.00
Interest account		13,956.18
Exchange account		7,493.21
Individual deposits		212,488.45
Certificates of deposit		58,262.88
Foreign correspondents		40,008.13
Home correspondents	$78,485.86	
Bills payable		30,589.19
Circulating notes		135,000.00
United States bonds	150,000.00	
Premiums on same	14,750.00	
Expense account	13,392.86	
Taxes paid	100.48	
Furniture and fixtures	3,363.00	
Bills discounted	372,636.69	
Cash	78,542.95	
Revenue stamps	227.17	
National Broadway Bank	7,966.41	
Other New York balances	8,332.57	
Total	$722,797.99	$722,797.99

This statement was shown to several bankers, and as rumors continued to increase, and as the Bank Examiner appeared to have his ears stuffed with cotton, the writer made the suggestion that the Clearing House Committee investigate the condition of the bank. This was done Nov. 25, with the result of finding the following condition of the bank:

ASSETS.

Cash and exchange	$121,847.33
Bills receivable of fair quality	149,261.17
Bills receivable, poor	43,408.32
Margin on bonds	30,000.00
Winslow's assets of various kinds	147,000.00
	$491,516.82

The total deposits, which on Nov. 16 were set down at $310,753, were not much different on Nov. 25. On this amount the bank could have paid on Nov. 25, say 37 per cent in cash, probably 40 per cent more in 60 or 90 days, and the balance within six months. This was certainly a fair showing as far as depositors were concerned, and if the bank had been properly closed up in the hands of a Receiver, we saw no reason then why depositors should not eventually get all their money, though they might be subject to some delay.

The Bank Examiner was at last waked up by the investigation of the Clearing House Committee, and began to inquire into the condition of the bank. After a few days, both the Bank Examiner and Mr. Siller, the Cashier, gave us the most positive assurances that the Copenhagen stockholders had sent an agent here, and had signified, through him, that they would pay in an additional $75,000 to carry the bank along and save its business, which was represented to be legitimately worth about $25,000 per annum. It was upon the strength of these assurances and in the hope that the bank might be saved that no reference to its condition was made in THE TRIBUNE.

The condition of the bank, as shown by the investigations of the Clearing House Committee on the 25th ult., would show that after the payment of the $310,758 of deposits, together with some other liabilities (exclusive of circulation) to the amount of probably $50,000, there would probably remain a balance of $130,000 to represent capital. But it is just here that the illegitimate character of the whole institution as a National Bank is developed. The loans are shown to be more than the total amount of the deposits, and of these loans nearly one-half have been made to Winslow, the President of the bank. We have reason to believe, also, that a considerable part of the remaining "loans" are notes of stockholders, given to represent capital stock that was never paid in. Some of those whose names have been used as Directors, and have been the means of giving the bank a fair character, admit that they never paid in a cent of money; that Winslow pressed them to take the stock, saying they could give their notes for it, that these notes could be carried along by the bank, and they need not trouble themselves about payment. The following is an approximate list showing the location of the stockholders and the amounts of their stock as near as we can get at it:

Copenhagen stockholders	$75,000
Paris stockholders	50,000
New York stockholders	10,000
Montreal stockholders	10,000
— Ullman, Chicago	5,000
J. O. Butler, Chicago	1,000
B. F. Culver, Chicago	1,000
A. Jacobson, Chicago	1,000
— Hawkinson, Chicago	1,000
— Amundson, Chicago	1,000
W. K. Nixon, Chicago	1,000
Mons Anderson, La Crosse	3,000
— Mendenhall, Minneapolis	5,000
F. S. Winslow, Chicago	48,500
Scattering	12,500
Total	$225,000

Now the most palpable evidence of an illegitimate condition is that the stock is literally scattered all over creation, the bulk of it being held in foreign countries, where the holders are not amenable to the double liability clause of the National Bank act. That this condition of a new bank only about six months old should escape the attention of the Bank Examiner is, to say the least, very strange. The fact that the payment of the deposits will require the capital stock, represented by notes, to be paid in, instead of being paid *before* the bank begun business, is a disgrace to the National banking system.

As the Bank Examiner has had the supervision of the affairs of the bank ever since the investigation made by the Clearing House Committee, the percentage of cash and bills receivable to deposits ought to be about the same now as then. We are given to understand, however, that the cash has leaked out. If so, the Bank Examiner should be able to give a satisfactory account of its disposal.

The report having been published in one of the city papers that Winslow went to Europe to negotiate bonds for the Canada Southern Railroad, we take the occasion to say that Winslow has had no connection with the Canada Southern in any manner whatever. The report probably grew out of the fact that he had been engaged to assist the construction for the Canada Northern Railroad, from Quebec to Montreal, in the negotiation of $6,000,000 of bonds in Europe to build that road. His services, however, proved of no avail, and his connection with the Canada Northern was dissolved some months ago.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

On the 21st ult. this Company announced to the New York Stock Exchange that an additional issue of common stock to the amount of $1,570,000 would be made at the end of thirty days, to apply on extensions. This is an addition of more than one-eighth to the common stock, making the whole amount of common $13,393,496, and of all capital stock $24,249,215. The new extensions are that from Milwaukee to Chicago, about 90 miles, and from Winona to La Crosse, 30 miles. But the most recent acquisitions, and those for which this issue is intended, are the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota, from Sabula westward to Marion, Iowa, 85 miles, and Hastings & Dakota, from Hastings westward 72 miles. For these, equipped as they are, the Milwaukee & St. Paul pays $18,000 in first mortgage bonds and $10,000 in common stock.

THE TEA TRADE.

By the circulars of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. under date of Yokohama, Nov. 6, and Messrs. Castle Bros. under date of San Francisco, Nov. 30, we have a summary of the condition of all the principal Asiatic tea markets, which shows a general falling off in transactions and a tendency to lower prices. At Yokohama transactions have been very light, but the abstinence of buyers had not brought about any material decline in prices yet. At Foochow stocks were accumulating, and teamen were willing to accept lower prices, though buyers showed no disposition to take hold, and anticipated lower prices. At Amoy, prices for medium grades were easier. At Shanghai, some dealers anticipate a material decline; others reason that as the teamen have already sold the larger portion of their purchases, they will be inclined to hold the remainder of their stock, for some time at least, rather than deviate much from former rates; also, that but little disposition is shown by foreign buyers to hold off in their purchases, which the Chinese are quick to appreciate.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117⅛	117⅝
5-20s of '62, ex. int	113	113⅛
5-20s of '64, ex. int	113⅛	113⅝
5-20s of '65, ex. int	113⅛	113⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅝
10-40s	109⅛	109⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	110⅛	111
U. S. currency 6s	111⅛	111⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s .93@95		
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	108¼@110½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Dec. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hurlbut st, bet Linden st and North av, e f, Lot 39, with improvements, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $1,150.

Milwaukee av, bet Clever and Noble sts, sw f, 25x144½ ft, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $3,500.

Loomis st, bet VanBuren and Tyler sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $8,000.

Sub Lot 7 of Lot 12, of Lot 13, in Block 2, in Sheffield's Add, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $900.

Irving pl, s of and near West Polk st, e f, 50x129 ft, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 4 of Behm's Lot 5, in Block 14, of sw ¼ Sec 3, 39, 14, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $3,200.

Walsh st, bet Morgan and Fisk sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $1,225.

Lot 10, in Block 2, of Waterman's Subdivision, in e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $1,000.

Clayton st, 30 6-10 ft w of John st, s f, 25x84 8-10 ft, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $1,100.

Indiana av, s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 50x180 ft, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 18, in Sherman's Lots 4 to 6, in Block 1, Clark's Addition, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $9,000.

Wabansia av, bet Wood and Gerard sts, s f, Lots 89 and 90, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,000.

West Twenty-second st, nw corner of Centre av, s f, 133⅓x265⅔ ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $32,000.

Prairie av, nw corner of Eighteenth st, e f, 27 11-12x177 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $40,000.

South Park av, between Webster and Belden av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $525.

25x111 ft, of Lot 30, in Dobbin's Subdivision of Lots 10 to 15, in Block 4, Ellis' West Addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $9,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot on street next north of Wrightwood av, and 222 ft w of Racine av, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated Nov. 30; consideration, $700.

50x124½ ft adjoining the above, dated Nov. 30; consideration, $1,400.

25x124½ ft adjoining the above, dated Nov. 30; consideration, $700.

Lots 8, 9, 13, and 14, in Block 24, Ravenswood, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 15, in Block 24, Ravenswood, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 40 and e ½ Lot 39, in Hulburd's Block 3, in Clough and Barring's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with building, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $3,225.

Lot 15, in Block 1, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $400.

Evarts av, 240 feet n of Fiftieth st, e f, 48x124 6-10 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $400.

Lots 4 to 17, Lot 22, and Lots 24 to 44, in Block 1, in Bowen and Smith's Subdivision, in n ½ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $203,187. Isaac N. Hardin to J. Esaias Warren.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	Receipts. 1872.	Receipts. 1871.	Shipments. 1872.	Shipments. 1871.
Flour, brls	10,332	6,743	7,360	3,770
Wheat, bu	59,860	32,155	16,634	1,400
Corn, bu	62,470	157,590	5,146	8,044
Oats, bu	40,490	37,366	24,368	2,294
Rye, bu	4,317	3,478	2,461	2,000
Barley, bu	21,435	20,000	10,089	4,435
Grass seed, lbs	28,910	38,100	20,570	47,700
Flax seed, lbs	48,780	20,000	41,000	.....
Broom corn, lbs	22,800	163,011	.....	20,650
Cured meats, lbs	403,650	171,970	2408,355	875,094
Beef, brls	.....	190	.....	.....
Pork, brls	.....	610	2,168	707
Lard, lbs	104,640	340,677	660,615	2296,500
Tallow, lbs	21,380	34,410	55,800	22,000
Butter, lbs	62,207	42,230	.....	23,000
Dressed hogs, No.	653	1,708	1,109	2,108
Live hogs, No.	17,418	15,943	4,003	2,646
Cattle, No.	2,317	1,731	892	860
Sheep, No.	636	449	185	.....
Hides, lbs	204,940	118,324	163,563	176,230
Highwines, brls	116	329	294	705
Wool, lbs	171,254	64,303	58,490	129,739
Potatoes, bu	723	4,475	.....	.....
Lumber, m feet	636	566	1,359	683
Shingles, m	160	860	492	350
Lath, m	273	.....	80	20
Salt, brls	612	.....	1,535	2,966

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,708 bu wheat; 1,033 bu corn; 8,167 bu oats; 755 bu rye; 2,756 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 154 cars wheat; 65 cars corn; 24 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 30 cars barley. Total, 278 cars, or 106,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, but, except in wheat and oats, prices were higher. The recent decline in prices of produce has brought out a more active speculative demand for most descriptions of produce, and this naturally calls out a firmer feeling on the part of holders. Our receipts continue liberal for the season, and our shipments of grain have shrunk to winter dimensions; but the increase of stocks in store is not large, being but little more than 400,000 bu of all kinds of grain during the past week. Still this increase threatens to fill us up before spring to a point where it will take "a heap of money" to carry it, even at low prices. But Eastern capital will undoubtedly come in to the relief of the West, as in former years, and the prospect for this is all the greater as we are commencing the winter with quotations down to a point which seems to offer a fair return of profit for the trouble of carrying. There is undoubtedly a growing confidence in this direction, and circumstances point to a larger volume of shipments East during the winter than we have yet experienced by rail. We should send much more grain out by rail in winter if it were not that the numerous arrangements of "cut-off" enable parties to send grain in cars round this city, avoiding our elevator charges.

And here we have a cogent argument for a reduction in warehouse charges, if that be possible—independent of the question of legal rate. With the low prices for grain that have ruled recently, these charges form an important percentage of the total cost, and it is no wonder if Eastern buyers of grain try to dispense with the necessity of paying those charges. It seems probable that the cost of handling grain on its passage through this city must be reduced if we would hold our own in the winter grain trade, and in that important summer movement which is every year encroaching more and more on the lake traffic.

There was no new feature to note in connection with the grocery market. Business continues slack all around, the demand as for some time past being mainly in the shape of small orders to satisfy immediate wants. Values were without appreciable change. Coffees are still firmly held, but the general market is easy. Dry goods were reasonably active and some lines of cottons were advanced a trifle. No change took place in the butter and cheese markets. The dried fruit trade was reported active in raisins, currants, figs, and prunes, but otherwise quiet. Prices were sustained. Fish remains dull as previously quoted. Hay, hides, and leather met with a good demand at about former quotations. There was no change in prices of oils, tobacco, and wood. The average trade at the lumber yards was transacted to-day, prices ruling steady. Building materials continue to rule quiet and unchanged. Cooperage was moderately active and steady; lard tierces quotable at $1.85@1.95. Pork barrels at $1.55@1.60. Iron and steel continue in tolerably fair demand. Metals, nails, etc., are in moderate request and unchanged. Wool and broom corn were in some demand at previous prices. Hops were in some request among brewers, and firm at 35c for prime Wisconsin. Seeds were quiet and steady. Timothy quotable at $2.10@3.15 for prime, in small lots; $2.80@3.00 for common to good. Clover was steady at $5.05@5.10 for good to prime seed. Potatoes continue scarce and firm at 70@75c for choice peachblows, on track. Poultry was in some request. Choice turkeys sold at 12@12½c per lb. Chickens were quiet; quotable at $2.00@3.25. Game was in very fair demand for shipment. Prairie chickens and quail are firmer. Eggs are quite firm at 27@28c for strictly fresh. Green fruits are in some demand. Apples remain firm at $2.50@4.00 per brl, at retail. Cranberries were quiet and steady at $10.00@11.50 per brl.

Highwines were active and ½c higher, in sympathy with a firmer tone reported in New York. Sales were reported of 450 brls at 89c per gallon, a portion of which was sold last evening. The market closed firm at 89c.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand, and all the offerings were freely taken, but holders could not command an advance in prices to correspond with that in live at the Stock Yards. Sales were reported of 542 head, of 200@235 lbs, at $4.50 per 100 lbs; 60 head, of 200 lbs and over, at $4.45; 27 head at $4.37½, and 15 at $4.85. The market closed firm at $4.50 for fair lots. The receipts are only small as yet.

Provisions were quiet, but firmer. The falling off in receipts of live hogs at the Stock Yards, and consequent advance in price, caused packers to hold their product with more firmness, while buyers were not generally willing to follow them in the upward movement of quotations. Hence little was done; but those trades reported showed an advance, especially for future pork. Hams were the most active article on the Board. Lard was in good demand for present delivery at previous prices, but ⅛c higher was asked; the more deferred options being about the same as yesterday. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old nominal; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.40@11.50; do seller January, $11.50; do seller February, $11.62½; do seller March, $12.00; do seller April, $12.00@12.25; prime mess, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash, 7@7⅛c for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller February, 7¼@7⅜c; do seller March, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@10c, and green hams at 7⅜@7⅝c for 15-lb averages, and 6⅞@7c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅝@3¾c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4½c; do short ribs, 5c; do short clear, 5⅝@5½c; do meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5⅝@5¾c for Cumberlands; 6c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅛@6⅜c for short clear; 8⅞@9½c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork seller March, at $12.00; 250 brls do at $11.87½; 250 tcs lard at $7.06¼; 500 tcs do seller January at $7.12½; 250 tcs do seller March at 7½c; 150 boxes shoulders at 4c; 50,000 lbs green short ribs at 5c; 5,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at $7.45 per 100 lbs; 5,000 pcs do at 7⅝c; 1,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 100 tcs fresh sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8c; 39 brls beef hams at $30.00.

It was rumored on 'Change that an advance of 25c would be made on through foreign freights *via* New York to Liverpool, and 5c on do *via* Boston. The following rates were quoted yesterday: Through freight to Liverpool by Great Trunk Railroad and Allan Line of steamers from Portland, 85c ₩ 100 lbs; by Boston and Cunard Line of steamers thence, 90c ₩ 100 lbs; by New York, $1.08@1.13 ₩ 100 lbs; to London, $1.20 ₩ 100 lbs; to Glasgow, 97c on bacon and lard, 94½c on beef, 98c on pork, 91½c on tallow and oil cake; to Bremen, $1.25; to Hull, $1.15 ₩ 100 lbs, all gold. Freights on fourth class to Boston, 70c; to New York, 65c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 60c ₩ 100 lbs.

Flour was only in moderate demand, though a little more active than yesterday, the inquiry being chiefly for good spring extras at $6.00@6.50 per brl for the Eastern trade. Holders were firm in their views, in sympathy with New York, and buyers generally asked concessions in view of the easier feeling in wheat. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 25 brls do at $7.75; 200 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Lillian) at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 100 brls superfines at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.75; 18 brls do at $3.25; 30 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $8.00; 122 brls do at $7.75; total, 1,595 brls. Also, 20 tons of bran at $12.00 on track; 10 tons middling at $13.50, delivered.

Wheat was less active, and comparatively weak, averaging ⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday, but declining 2c from the closing prices of last evening, though New York was reported firmer. The cause was the fact that the majority of the operators seemed to be afraid that the market had been hurrahed up a little too rapidly during the two days preceding, and that it would have to take a breathing spell. There did not seem to be any doubt that wheat is good property for the winter, though it is bound to come in freely, but simply that there was no occasion for excitement, and several parties who bought yesterday a little beyond their means of holding were obliged to sell out to-day on the first intimation of weakness. The shippers operated rather freely in a small way early in the session, but withdrew when New York reported a scarcity of freight room, which caused the option traders to grow even more nervous than before, and the market was almost panicky at one time. Seller January was the principal option dealt in; it opened at $1.14⅜, declined to $1.14¼, advanced to $1.14¾, fell to $1.12¾, and closed at $1.13. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.11⅜@1.13⅜, closing at $1.12. Seller February sold at $1.15@1.16¼. No. 1 spring closed nominal at $1.20; No. 3 spring at $1.02@1.03, and rejected do at 92@92½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.21; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.13⅜; 10,000 bu do at $1.13⅜; 19,400 bu do at $1.13¼; 12,000 bu do at $1.13⅜; 26,000 bu do at $1.13¼; 23,600 bu do at $1.13; 5,000 bu do at $1.12⅜; 10,000 bu do at $1.12½; 1,200 bu do at $1.12¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do No. 3 spring at $1.04½; 2,000 bu do at $1.04; 800 bu do at $1.03⅝; 1,600 bu do at $1.03½; 2,000 bu do at $1.03¼; 4,000 bu do at $1.03; 2,400 bu do at $1.02½; 4,000 bu do at $1.02; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 93c; 4,400 bu do at 92c. Total, 151,200 bu.

Corn was more active, and comparatively steady, at an average of ⅛@¼c above yesterday's quotations, owing chiefly to continued strength in New York, and the announcement of a light inspection for to-morrow's bulletin of receipts (65 cars). These were the immediate causes; but the more general influence at work, for a couple of days past as well as now, is the growing conviction that corn is cheap. Wheat has been the principal subject of speculative trading recently, but now money is directed towards corn, both here and at the East. Hence our market was strong during the greater part of the session; but later there were free offers to sell on country account, which caused a weakening, as buyers held off when they found sellers in the majority. The trading was chiefly speculative, the demand for cash corn being limited within very small bounds. Seller January opened at 31⅜c, advanced to 31⅝c, and declined to 31⅜c at the close. Seller the month, or cash, No. 2 sold at 31⅛@31⅜c, closing weak at the inside. Rejected was dull at 29½c. The summer options were nominal at 35½c seller May, and 35c seller June. Cash sales were reported of 9,800 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 40,400 bu do at 31⅜c; 29,800 bu do at 31⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 31½c; 3,200 bu rejected at 29½c; 800 bu ear at 34c, on track. Total, 89,000 bu.

Oats were more active and irregular, averaging about the same as yesterday. The market opened weak, at 25c for cash or seller the month, advanced to 25¼c, and closed at 25⅛c. Seller January was quiet and firm at 25⅜@25½c; and seller February strong at 25¾@26c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 12,400 bu do at 25¼c; 25,000 bu do at 25c; 3,600 bu rejected at 23½c. Total, 46,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½c higher, the rate at which the market has advanced almost steadily for several days past. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 61c. Rejected was nominal at 55½c.

Barley was dull but averaged a shade higher. The market for No. 2 opened strong, at 61c bid and 61½c asked in ordinary houses, but fell off to 60½c at the close, with seller the month at 60c, and seller January nominal at 60¼@61c. No. 2 in Armour, Dole & Co.'s houses sold at 65@65½c; No. 3 was quiet at 50@50½c, and rejected at 42c, in ordinary houses. It was rumored to-day that No. 3 has been taken out of Armour, Dole & Co.'s and inspected into a North Side house as No. 2. If this be true, it demands a little more uniformity in inspection, to say the least. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 65½c; 400 bu do at 65c; 3,200 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do at 60⅝c; 3,200 bu do at 60½c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 52c; 2,400 bu do at 50½c; 800 bu do at 50¼c; 1,200 bu do at 50c; 1,600 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu by sample at 82c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 17,600 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Dec. 7, '72.	Nov. 30, '72.	Dec. 9, '71.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	.....	.....	1,395
No. 2 amber	.....	.....	666
No. 1 red	.....	.....	888
No. 2 red	765	765	6,042
No. 3 winter	1,635	1,135	7,264
Rejected winter	.....	.....	.....
No grade winter	.....	.....	698
No. 1 spring	13,485	23,451	32,029
No. 2 spring	437,651	272,797	871,961
No. 3 spring	114,000	89,654	38,805
No. 1 hard spring	3,371	6,836	.....
No. 2 hard spring	7,327	13,934	34,173
Rejected spring	24,027	31,444	18,920
No grade spring	39	39	439
Total	692,320	445,075	1,011,835
CORN.			
White	.....	2,126	.....
Yellow	6,380	7,527	37,381
No. 1	25,606	108,263	43,910
No. 2	632,044	443,847	1,158,058
Rejected	26,547	23,644	104,093
No. 2 kiln dried	3,191	4,314	2,379
Rejected kiln dried	.....	.....	.....
No grade	362	.....	1,103
Total	744,130	589,521	1,346,014
OATS.			
No. 1	2,767	4,976	9,749
No. 2	617,634	573,005	459,358
Rejected	52,981	12,471	40,565
No grade	.....	1,516	2,131
Total	673,402	591,968	511,803
RYE.			
No. 1	3,003	4,419	57,636
No. 2	152,703	128,447	221,163
Rejected	3,121	4,781	6,129
Total	158,837	137,647	285,118
BARLEY.			
No. 1	.....	.....	.....
No. 2	200,339	158,234	347,407
No. 3	57,375	79,955	91,678
Rejected	19,937	31,570	3,355
No grade	.....	415	.....
Total	276,657	271,572	442,440

Total, 2,455,340 bu. This is an increase during last week of 157,245 bu wheat; 154,709 bu corn; 81,434 bu oats; 21,190 bu rye; and 5,079 bu barley.

PROVISION STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Dec. 3, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	269	566	.....	1,546,488	171,675
London	795	75	7,622	60,000	83,178
Glasgow	240	550	.....	44,000	.....
Hamburg	.....	.....	180,181	495,000	.....
Bremen	.....	320	.....	269,398	.....
Antwerp	.....	.....	1,758,630	226,641	.....
Rotterdam	.....	.....	415,503	.....	.....
Havre	.....	.....	56,684	711,588	.....
Cadiz	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....
West Indies	1,224	266	564,362	168,097	21,423
B. N. A. Col.	657	253	.....	5,100	.....
B. Guiana	150	125	27,600	11,546	4,732
N. Granada	26	.....	67,552	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	44,780	898	.....
B. Honduras	6	58	1,297	858	383
Cis. Republic	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week Nov. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week Nov. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week Nov. 12	2,716	1,077	3,841,158	2,224,071	766,516
Week Nov. 5	1,229	2,699	2,626,493	1,932,840	866,790

And 23,880 lbs butter, 62,344 lbs grease.

And from Oct. 29 to Dec. 3, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	13,294	11,968	6,883	7,548
Beef, pkgs	9,742	14,779	12,904	8,366
Lard, lbs	18,142,236	14,734,183	4,625,928	2,381,907
Bacon, lbs	13,689,306	14,327,818	2,270,444	1,970,573
Butter, lbs	386,700	653,029	112,316	142,619
Cheese, lbs	3,253,081	4,292,521	4,529,040	2,890,731
Tallow, lbs	3,326,437	7,012,398	1,441,961	2,928,477

The foreign exports of provisions from all United Kingdom ports from Nov. 1 to Oct. 31, for the undermentioned years:

	1868-'69. 12 mos.	1869-'70. 12 mos.	1870-'71. 12 mos.	1871-'72. Nov. 1 to May 31.
Beef, lbs	29,384,279	27,305,586	43,816,589	19,637,524
Pork, lbs	18,358,308	27,379,082	45,923,023	35,631,639
Lard, lbs	35,585,977	84,460,840	118,726,641	142,348,318
Bacon, lbs	53,287,056	32,972,217	96,226,339	198,560,121
Butter, lbs	1,403,938	2,136,448	7,749,117	3,065,766
Cheese, lbs	50,473,264	57,070,971	70,756,582	21,177,015
Tallow, lbs	26,112,981	32,329,894	48,959,384	43,144,004

The foreign exports of provisions from all United States ports for four years ended Dec. 31:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pork, lbs	27,250,976	24,121,661	29,256,213	49,671,537
Beef, lbs	21,560,911	29,452,606	29,533,216	44,588,271
Bacon, lbs	41,031,444	52,370,552	24,645,896	123,455,759
Lard, lbs	50,122,144	35,087,718	40,191,997	180,439,143
Butter, lbs	1,385,299	1,584,444	2,079,101	8,568,012
Cheese, lbs	42,084,384	51,930,337	59,113,090	69,907,167
Tallow, lbs	17,334,417	32,915,355	26,814,237	57,507,350

PORK PACKING.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The old-time methods of pork packing and pork speculation are rapidly passing away. It has ceased to be profitable for packers to borrow money in the fall for purchasing hogs during the slaughtering season, and pay interest on the capital invested till high prices in the spring or summer following. The period of high prices does not return with the encouraging regularity that used to assure the winter packer of a profitable market for his stock, and the day is not far distant when pork packing will be generally carried on like milling and other branches of business, every day in the year. The most successful packers in the country are those who have adopted the summer packing system, in which, by means of ice, their packing and curing rooms are kept cool during the hottest months of the year. Some establishments now kill and pack an average of 1,000 hogs per day throughout the year, and, allowing the very small profit of $1 per hog, the aggregate is immense. The cost of the ice used in the process does not exceed the interest paid by winter packers who carry stocks on bank renewals, and the freshness of his meats always gives the summer packer an advantage in the market.

Another marked effect of the summer packing is the increase of the hog crop, which naturally results from a large and constant demand for fat hogs. A bushel of corn fed to a porker in warm or moderate weather packs a good deal more fat on his ribs than if fed to him in cold weather, when there is a greater demand for animal heat, and a consequent heavier draft upon his superfluous fat. The new plan makes more pork for less money, and at a much less expenditure of feed than is possible by the old plan. By constantly packing and selling, the summer packers keep the market supplied, and are able to turn their money with good profits several times a year, while the old fogies deplete the banks every autumn and carry their stocks from month to month in anticipation of a rise. These rises, like high water in the Mississippi, do not come as frequently as they used to, and pork speculators who do not keep their eyes open to the marked changes that are taking place in their business will suffer for their negligence.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was fairly active and ⅛c lower; No. 2 spring sold at $1.11½@1.11⅞ seller the month, and $1.12⅛@1.12⅜ seller January, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and easier, selling at 31@31⅛c seller the month, and 31⅜@31½c seller January, both closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

ALCOHOL—Continues firm at $1.77@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—This market continues quiet. There is some inquiry from Eastern and local dealers for current necessities. No. 1 hurl rules firm, the supply being light. Other grades are steady, and quotable as follows: No. 1 hurl, 7@8c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@6½c; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@6c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@4c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS—There was some inquiry for choice hand-picked beans, with few offerings, but the supply of common is abundant. We continue to quote: Navies at $2.00@2.25; fair, $1.65@1.75; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was a light demand for lime, cement, &c., with prices steady at former quotations. Brick was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $35.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	29.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—Both the outside and local demands continue active for the season, and, notwithstanding the liberal receipts, prices remain firm for all grades above common. The inquiry is chiefly centered on good to choice qualities, but the movement in low grades has been sufficiently active to prevent any large accumulation of stock, and holders do not seem anxious to realize at any material concession from former rates. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@23c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—In the market for cotton seamless bags a decidedly firmer feeling has been developed. The demand has not perceptibly improved, but the firm tone of the market for the raw material, and the slight advance recently established at the mills, have stimulated holders, and, if anything, the present tendency is to advance. Stocks are light but equal present requirements. Other goods in the list rule quiet and comparatively steady. We quote: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—The inquiry for canned goods continues steadily fair, and former prices are well sustained all around. Stocks are generally liberal. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—In comparison with the preceding two or three weeks, sales during the week under review show a somewhat larger aggregate, but business has been by no means active, and the quoted prices have been only indifferently sustained. Prime goods are held with some show of firmness, but for low grades the market may be quoted weak. We repeat our list: New York Factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—Prices have undergone no further change, but efforts are being made to establish an advance, and, should the present cold weather continue, higher prices may be looked for. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry for packers' descriptions, with ample offerings. We continue to quote: Pork brls, $1.50@1.60; lard tierces, $1.85@1.95; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 6@8c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₩ m. Sales include 4 cars country pork barrels at $1.57½.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—There was some inquiry for grapes and pears, former prices being sustained. We continue to quote: East Beurre pears at $4.50; Beurre Gris do at $4.25; winter Nelis at $3.50@3.75; Rein di Nice grapes at 25c; Tokay, 25c; Muscat, 20c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The drug trade continues active, with prices generally firm, the exceptions being gum shellac and morphia, in both of which a slight decline is noted. There is still a large demand for assafoetida, and a further advance of 25c per lb has been established. We revise our list as follows:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	37	@	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@	30
Assafoetida, lb	1.75	@	2.00
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.30	@	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	38	@	43
Blue-vitriol, lb			13
Bromo-chlorinum, [illegible]			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.30	@	1.40
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum camphor, lb	45	@	48
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	58	@	63
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	11.50	@	12.50
Lye, conc, case	8.25	@	
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb		@	6.00
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's		@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@	70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	
Potassium, iod., lb	3.75	@	
Potash, Babbitt's, case	6.00	@	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.60	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	15
Sulphur, lb	5	@	9

EGGS—There was some demand for fresh eggs, but chiefly from the local trade. Fresh are quotable firm at 27@28c; pickled were quite plenty and quiet at 20@23c. Sales include 10 cases at 22c; 16 brls at 28c; 600 and 40 cases at 26@27c.

FEATHERS—Continue in very fair demand at 65@66c for prime live geese. Receipts fair. We continue to quote prime live geese from first hands at 65@66c; jobbing price, 70@75c; mixed feathers at 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Only a moderate amount of trading has been done in the fish market during the past week, and values have undergone no appreciable change, ruling steady and firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There is continued activity in the demand for raisins, currants, figs, etc., for the holiday trade, but for other goods in the list only a moderate inquiry exists. Prices are firmer for most descriptions. Following are the quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries, new, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5¾@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6c; do Western, 6½@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

FURS—Are in very fair demand. The receipts so far have been rather light, but are gradually increasing. No. 1 mink are now quoted at $2.00 and muskrat at 10@16c. The following prices are based on Illinois skins, those from the North commanding higher prices. We quote: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50; No. 1 do $2.00; No. 2 do, $1.25c; No. 3 do, 60c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 30@60c; kit do, 10@40c; silver do, $10.00@50.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@4.00; lynx, 25c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@12.00; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; kitten, 4@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do, cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@50c; deer skin raw, per lb, 20@35c; do dressed, $1.00@1.50; beaver, per lb, 50c@$1.50.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a moderate inquiry for apples at $3.00@3.50 per brl in small lots from store. Cranberries are in some request at $10.00@12.00 per brl. Sales include: 135 brls good at $3.00@3.50; 70 brls fair at $2.50@3.25; 29 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.00@12.00; 10 cases grapes at $2.75 per case.

GAME—Was in fair demand among shippers. Prices are irregular, but ranging higher for prairie chickens and quail. Venison was in liberal supply and moderate inquiry; carcass quoted at 8@9c; saddles at 15c. Sales include 10 doz prairie chickens at $4.75; 40 doz do at $4.50; 5 doz at $4.25; 6 doz partridges at $4.50; 28 doz quail at $1.60@1.65; 36 doz do at $1.50; 18 doz at $1.50; 54 doz do at $2.00; 5 doz rabbits at $1.75; 23 doz do at $1.50; 4 venison carcasses at 8@9c; 2 wild turkeys at $1.50 each.

GROCERIES—Business does not improve, the demand continuing light and mainly restricted to meeting immediate wants. Coffees are still held with firmness, with which exception the market may be quoted easy. Prices range as follows:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23½@23c; Costa Rica, choice, 23½@23½c, do, prime, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅜@14⅝c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13⅞@13⅞c; A, standard, 12⅞@12⅝c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12½c; B, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 12@12½c; yellow C, 11⅝@11⅞c; choice brown, 11@11⅛c; prime do, 10⅜@11c; fair do, 10⅛@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11⅛c; fair do, 9½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The demand has been slightly more active than during the previous week, but there has also been a more liberal supply of this staple, so that sellers have not been able to do more than sustain prices. Pressed timothy is firm, while prairie is weak and tending lower. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Activity still characterizes the hide market, and a buoyant feeling prevails. Eastern and local tanners have been large buyers during the past week, and though the receipts have been liberal, and advance of a ¼c has been established in green, cured, and part cured hides. The stocks on hand are light. We quote: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; partcured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The receipts of prime Western hops are rather light, and the general impression is that they have been pretty well picked up. There are a good many of medium quality now coming in. Brewers are buying only for immediate consumption. The market continues firm. Prime Wisconsin quotable at 35c; common to medium, 25@30c.

HONEY—There was a fair inquiry for the better grades, with light offerings. Strained honey is plenty and dull. We quote: Choice white clover at 28@30c; fair grades, at 20@25c; strained, 12½@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—Continues in very fair demand for the season. Prices are without change, and continue quotable as follows:

Flat iron	5	@ 5	2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 5	2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10	@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and squares	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7½		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		per lb
Prussia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		per lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		per lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		per lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		per lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	— @12½c		per lb

LEATHER—The condition of this market has not changed in any essential particular since the date of our last review, the demand continuing steadily fair and prices ruling firm all around. Certain lines of domestic leather are in short supply, and a further advance seems imminent, though, should the demand fall off,—an event that may reasonably be looked for,—prices may remain where they are. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	36@	37
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	33@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.85@	2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LEMONS—The offerings are meagre but ample for the present demand. Prices were unchanged. Palermo and Messina quotable at $7.50; Malagas at $6.50@7.00. Oranges are in some request at $10.00@12.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no change to notice. The demand is very fair for this season of the year. There was no material change in prices. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in moderate request. Prices were without change and continue quotable at $5.75 rates, as a basis: 10d per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; do 3d, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady. We continue to quote:

Manila rope, ₩ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ₩ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.50	@	7.00

OILS—Trade continues dull, with no prospect of an early improvement. In prices few changes, and none of importance, have taken place, though linseed is more firmly held, and bids fair to advance soon. Carbon and turpentine are also firm. We quote: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 78c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10 do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68c; straits, 72c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Dealers report the market inactive, with prices generally easy, though without quotable change:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.00@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

PIG IRON—Prices range the same as for a month past. Stocks are moderate, and are thought to be no more than sufficient to meet the demand until the reopening of navigation. Some large sales have recently been effected; among them 400 tons of "Lake Superior" at $50.00. Quotations are as follows:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 67.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 65.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 62.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 59.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 62.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 59.00

PAPER STOCK—Remains quiet with little variation in prices. The following quotations are furnished:

Country mixed rags, ₩ lb	3¼@3½
Cotton rags, ₩ lb	3¾@4
Woollen rags, ₩ lb	1⅛@2
Soft woollen rags, ₩ lb	7@8
Rope and bagging, ₩ lb	3¾@4
Cable rope, ₩ lb	4@4½
Printed paper and books, ₩ lb	4@4½
Common paper, ₩ lb	1@1½

POULTRY—There was a fair inquiry for strictly choice poultry, but, aside from this, sales were slow. We note sales of 2,300 lbs choice dry picked turkeys at 12@12½c; 500 lbs do at 10c; 600 lbs poor at 5@7c; 40 doz choice chickens at $3.00@3.25; 25 doz do at $2.50; 15 doz at $1.75@2.00; 10 doz poor at $1.00; 12 doz geese at $8.00@11.00; 5 doz ducks at $3.50@4.00.

POTATOES—Continue to meet with a fair demand, and are firm at 70@75c on track. Potatoes sell from store at 80@90c. Sales include 150 bu at 90c; 250 bu at 80@85c.

SALT—This market continues fairly active and firm, at the following range of prices: Onondago, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; Saginaw, fine, $2.40; coarse Dairy, [illegible], $2.40; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do [illegible] bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.40; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry at the prices given below:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.50
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	[illegible]
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	[illegible]

SEEDS—The market was quiet and unchanged. Timothy quotable at $3.10@3.15 for prime, with $2.80 asked for round lots. Clover at $5.05@5.10 for prime; $4.90@5.00 for fair to good. Flax was quiet at $2.[illegible]. Sales were reported of 21 bags timothy at $2.90; 6 bags do at $2.80; 26 bags clover at $5.05; 11 bags do at $5.[illegible]; 6 bags do at $4.90.

TEAS—The tea trade remains rather quiet; prices rule easy, as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.[illegible]@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, $1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, [illegible]; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra Japan, 9c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, [illegible]@45c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.60.

TOBACCO—Prime goods are firmly held, but grades may be quoted easy. There is a steady [illegible] business doing at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, [illegible]; 70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@[illegible]; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm at full former rates. We quote: Beach, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $1[illegible]@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—This market for the past week has been rather quiet. There has been some inquiry, but few sales have been effected. Prices are without material change, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	[illegible]
Tub, washed fair do	[illegible]
Common dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	[illegible]
Super, pulled	[illegible]
Extra, pulled	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were active and firm. The rates to the leading Eastern points are as follows:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl.	Grain in bulk.	
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	[illegible]
New York	.65	1.30	65	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	60	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	69	[illegible]
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56		[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	[illegible]
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	[illegible]
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	[illegible]
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80		[illegible]
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	[illegible]
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.36		[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59		[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50		[illegible]
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70		[illegible]
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		[illegible]

Ocean freights are firmer on provisions.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	2,317	17,418	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,450	16,500	[illegible]
Total	3,767	33,918	[illegible]
Same time last week	6,577	51,801	[illegible]

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	892	4,003	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CATTLE—In this department of the live stock market, trade was about as dull as it well could be. Advices from the East were to the effect that prices there were materially lower, and, as a result, shippers were shy about taking hold, and generally refused to invest, save at something of a reduction from last week's prices; the concessions asked varying from ¼ to ½c per lb. But the light receipts (only about 1,450 arrived to-day) stimulated holders, and buyers found it impossible to crowd down prices more than ⅛c on fair to choice grades, and ¼c on choice. The quality of the fresh receipts was good, but the stale cattle, of which there were many, were of inferior grade, and made the average poor. Butchers' stuff and stockers were dull at the reduced prices recently established, the former selling slowly at $2.00@3.75, and the latter at $2.75@3.85. Some Christmas steers arrived to-day, among them 84 head owned by J. D. Gillette, of Elkhart, Ill. Their average weight was about 2,000 lbs, and $8.25 was the price asked. The drove will probably go East in first hands. Two steers, averaging 1,650 lbs, found a buyer at $9.00. They were purchased by L. B. Doud. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@[illegible]
Texas Cattle—Through droves	[illegible]
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	[illegible]
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	2.75@[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
98 choice steers	1,320	[illegible]
16 good steers	1,321	[illegible]
32 choice steers	1,438	[illegible]
30 choice steers	1,487	[illegible]
67 fleshy steers	1,147	[illegible]
32 choice steers	1,349	[illegible]
15 good steers	1,214	[illegible]
16 choice steers	1,279	[illegible]
49 good steers	1,405	[illegible]
16 cows	1,156	[illegible]
12 cows	912	[illegible]
15 good steers	1,288	[illegible]
68 Texan steers	1,172	[illegible]
42 Cherokee steers	1,040	[illegible]
209 choice steers	1,500	5.90@[illegible]

HOGS—The trains were late to-day, and the light supply on sale at the opening of trade enabled sellers to work up prices a little, early sales making at $3.90@4.05, but the advance was not long sustained. After shippers had filled their orders and withdrawn, packers held back, and by the middle of the afternoon the advance gained yesterday afternoon and this morning, had mostly been lost, the market closing quiet and weak at $3.65@3.75 for common; at $3.80@3.85 for medium to good, and at $3.90@3.95 for choice. The bulk of the transfers were at $3.80@3.90.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	274	$3.75	40	303	$3.90	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	422	4.00	45	249	3.90	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	309	3.90	55	262	3.80	93	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	331	3.85	43	288	3.90	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	320	3.90	78	343	4.05	54	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	263	3.90	42	279	4.05	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
101	265	3.90	62	200	4.00	118	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	225	4.00	48	305	4.00	115	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	272	3.90	103	291	3.90	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	323	3.95	33	241	4.00	89	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	431	4.00	37	335	4.00	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	224	3.90	15	295	4.00	325	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	281	4.00	47	307	3.95	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
91	305	4.00	56	258	3.90	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	188	3.90	89	318	4.00	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
143	266	3.95	350	287	3.85	247	197	[illegible]
43	370	4.00	157	246	4.00			

SHEEP—Were in moderate demand, and sold at about last week's prices. Shippers and local buyers were operating, and the offerings were disposed of at $3.25@3.50 for common; at $3.[illegible]@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to choice.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Supplies.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 12th day of December, 1872, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, etc., required for the use of the county for one year. Also the meal, provisions, flour, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medicines, etc., needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and [illegible] for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the County may direct.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond, with sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed expedient to do so.

Payments to be made promptly in cash, immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to and deposited with, the County Clerk of Cook County.

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens [illegible] 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction, have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

A question as to the consolidation of suits under the Mechanic's Lien law was, yesterday, argued before Judge Porter, arising out of [illegible] suits 2,185, 2,186, 2,187, and 2,188. Mr. Co[illegible] for the defendant, said that the 7th section provided that w[illegible] ctor brought suit [illegible] work was not fin[illegible] sub-contractors were [illegible] sub-contractors thus [illegible] mit, all such suits must be [illegible] Judge Porter said notice must be [illegible] ties in such a case; notice had [illegible] served in this instance. The statute [illegible] that notice "shall" be served. Mr. Stein, for the plaintiff, submitted that the clause was not obligatory, although the word "shall" was used. Mr. Cooper moved that the suits be consolidated, and the Court made the order.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided that an Assignee must be appointed, and the bankruptcy proved, in the case of Harriet Collins, a married woman doing business in her own right, who having filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy, afterwards contested the bankruptcy on the ground of her being married. His Honor held that the husband must have known what was going on under his own roof; and that the fact of the petition of the woman, having been filed voluntarily, withheld relief. Had the bankruptcy been involuntary, his Honor might have allowed the proceedings quashed. The meeting to appoint the Assignee will be held at 10 this morning.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners yesterday filed the restored papers, namely copies of petitions of the Commissioners, orders of appointment and approval of appraisers, and affidavits of W. C. Goudy and F. A. Root, as to special assessment for opening a drive from Pine street to the south line of the Park, the east line being Lake Michigan, in the matter of the appointment of appraisers under Section 3 of "an act to extend the boundaries of Lincoln Park, in the City of Chicago, and provide for its improvement. Approved Feb. 8, 1869."

Carlile Mason, George Mason, John Mohr, J. [illegible] Mason, and John McArthur yesterday procured an injunction in the Circuit Court, restraining the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company from the use of, or proceeding to lay down, or contract, any track on, or interfering with, or in [illegible] Lot 1, Block 12, in the original Town of Chicago, or in front thereof, being the intersection of Clinton and [illegible] streets, or of Lot 2, Block 13, and Block [illegible] Block 13, except the north 20 feet thereof.

A creditor's petition was filed yesterday for the adjudication of John A. Marshall, of Galesburg, by Lippincott, Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia, the debtor having stopped his commercial paper by nonpayment of a note due to the petitioners amounting to $622.27. The petitioners also prayed an injunction restraining the Sheriff of Knox County from selling the stock of the debtor, which he had seized under not less than [illegible] executions.

In the cause, Adler v. Felch, before Judge [illegible], yesterday, a point was raised as to the proper time for making amendments to the bill. Counsel for the complainant submitted that amendments in chancery may be made at any stage at the discretion of the Court (13 Illinois, [illegible], and 33 Illinois, 196). His Honor was of opinion that all amendments must be made before the trial, and so ruled.

The heirs of George W. Sutherland yesterday commenced suit against G. W. Parkins, in the Superior Court, to compel the performance of a contract entered into in Sutherland's lifetime by said Parkins, for the purchase of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 37, north of range 14 east, for $8,000, $200 per acre, such contract being dated May [illegible], 1871.

In the suit, Dean v. Armour, the plaintiff sued for $50,000, injuries sustained whilst in the employ of the defendant, by alleged faulty machinery, he being caught by a rope and hurled against a boiler in Armour's works, on Archer avenue, by which, it was contended, his physical and mental health had been shattered for life. The jury found for the plaintiff $500 damages.

In the matter of William Reed, dry goods dealer, West Madison street, in bankruptcy, a jury was yesterday called. The petitioning creditors, a New York firm, claimed under notes amounting to about $4,000, but defendant resisted on the ground that said notes were amply secured on property at Waukegan. The defendant was found not guilty.

Stevens & Barker, dealers in grain, yesterday procured an attachment against Covert & Pahlman, distillers, for a debt of $535, for grain and swill delivered, alleging that the latter are about to fraudulently remove or conceal their property, with intent, etc.

[illegible] the plaintiff [illegible] the Steam Tug William [illegible] damages for injuries sustained by the collision of the tug with his scow, in the Chicago river, after two days' trial in the Superior Court.

Particulars of the different indictments against J. Munn, G. L. Scott, Ch. Munn, and the two others are given in another column. It will be seen that there are two charges, not one, as is generally understood.

No business will be done in the County Court until Friday morning, the barn being closed for necessary repairs, the Judge and clerks having been frozen out once too often.

[illegible] Kresgovitch, charged with the murder of Patrick McGinness, by a capstan-bar, on shipboard, will be tried for his *supersedeas* at the Criminal Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

The taking of proof in the claims of the National Insurance Company against the State Insurance Company, postponed yesterday as to the hour, will commence this morning at 10 o'clock.

James S. Upham yesterday obtained an attachment against Robert Matteson, "of some town in the State of Iowa," on a note for $400, dated Dec. 1, 1871, at Waukegan, where the parties were friends together.

James J. Walworth, iron merchant, yesterday commenced a suit for mechanic's lien against the [illegible] Bridge Company for goods supplied valued at $2,449, on the new depot of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

Judge Cary yesterday announced in open court that H. T. Steel and Franklin Dennison had been appointed Masters in Chancery.

Judge Porter will take a short vacation before the commencement of the January term.

Arraignments before Judge Rogers this morning, if arrangements permit.

The Circuit Court calendar will be made up [illegible].

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

CHANCERY.—[illegible]—Composition Granite Company v. [illegible] et al.; leave to amend bill by next rule day, copy of same to be served upon defendant's attorney. [illegible]—Rusch v. [illegible] et al.; leave to amend bill making Charles Schult a party defendant herein.

NEW SUITS.

Samuel G. Battle v. Jacob C. Fillar; ejectment from [illegible] N. E. ¼ Section 36, Township 12, north of Range [illegible] of the 4th principal meridian; damages, $500. [illegible], Fost & Lewis, attorneys. Goodyear Dental [illegible] Company et al. v. Fletcher [illegible] Brainard; infringement of patent. Same v. George [illegible] Mann; same; Towers, Larned & Towle, attorneys.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

[illegible]—715—Goodwin v. Meyer; Court having considered overrules demurrer and declaration. BANKRUPTCY—2,130—Shanahan & West; order of [illegible] made absolute. 2,161—John A. Marshall; order to show cause, provisional warrant, and injunction restraining Sheriff's sale. 1,711—Schmidt & Putnam; verdict not guilty of any of the specifications and reference to Register for final report. [illegible]—George Bernstein and Frederick Wolfon; jury verdict found guilty. 2,123—Benj. Padgett; sentence by the Court. 2,159—Wm. Reed; jury trial; verdict not guilty; motion for new trial. 2,144—A. [illegible] et al.; dismissed for want of prosecution.

NEW BANKRUPT.

[illegible] A. Marshall, Galesburg; on the petition of Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia; injunction to [illegible] Sheriff's sale issued.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

[illegible]—Bateson v. Katz; demurrer to petition sustained and leave to amend by opening of Court of January term. 2,176—Lotz v. Steam-tug [illegible]; verdict, defendant guilty; damages, [illegible]. 2,203—Beran v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; change of venue allowed to Lake County. [illegible] v. [illegible]; same. 2,105—Barnes v. Union [illegible]; judgment $1,974.67. 2,386—Mosler v. Hel[illegible]; judgment $750.15. 2,103—Robertson v. Binnie; judgment $391.79. v. Binnie only and *scire facias*. [illegible]—Ritchie v. Hawkins; motion of plaintiff [illegible] for want of affidavit of [illegible] and default v. Hawkins and Willard; judgment $2,141.30, and *scire facias*; [illegible] appeal bond $3,000, and bill of exceptions in [illegible] v. Beckwith v. Lumbermen's Omnibus [illegible] motion for new trial denied, and judgment [illegible] $900, and bill of exceptions in [illegible] days. 2,120—City v. Traynor; appeal dismissed at defendant's costs, with procedendo for want [illegible]. 2,106—Brain v. Streng; finding for

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

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The Lincoln Park Commissioners yesterday filed the restored papers, namely copies of petition of the Commissioners, orders of appointment and approval of appraisers, and affidavits of W. C. Goudy and F. A. Root, as to special assessment for opening a drive from Pine street to the south line of the Park, the east line being Lake Michigan; in the matter of the appointment of appraisers under Section 8 of "an act to alter the boundaries of Lincoln Park, in the City of Chicago, and provide for its improvement. Approved Feb. 8, 1869."

Carlile Mason, George Mason, John Mohr, J. M. Mason, and John McArthur yesterday procured an injunction in the Circuit Court, restraining the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company from the use of, or proceeding to lay down, or contract, any track on, or interfering with, or disturbing, Lot 4, Block 12, in the original Town of Chicago, or in front thereof, being the intersection of Clinton and Carroll streets, or of Lot 2, Block 13, and Block 13, except the north 20 feet thereof.

A creditor's petition was filed yesterday for the adjudication of John A. Marshall, of Galesburg, by Lippincott, Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia, the debtor having suspended his commercial paper by nonpayment of a note due to the petitioners amounting to $622.27. The petitioners also asked an injunction restraining the Sheriff of Knox County from selling the stock of the debtor, which he had seized under not less than [seven] executions.

In the case, Adler v. Felch, before Judge Gary, yesterday, a point was raised as to the proper time for making amendments to the bill. Counsel for the complainant submitted that amendments in chancery may be made at any time at the discretion of the Court (13 Illinois, [illegible] and 33 Illinois, 195). His Honor was of opinion that all amendments must be made before the trial, and so ruled.

The heirs of George W. Sutherland yesterday commenced suit against G. W. Parkins, in the Superior Court, to compel the performance of a contract entered into in Sutherland's lifetime by G. W. Parkins, for the purchase of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 37, north of range 14 east, for $8,000, $200 per acre, such contract being dated May [illegible] 1871.

In the suit, Dean v. Armour, the plaintiff sued for $50,000, injuries sustained whilst in the employ of the defendant, by alleged faulty management, by being caught by a rope and hurled against a boiler in Armour's works, on Archer avenue, by which, it was contended, his physical and mental health had been shattered for life. The jury found for the plaintiff $500 damages.

In the matter of William Reed, dry goods dealer, West Madison street, in bankruptcy, a meeting was yesterday called. The petitioning creditor, a New York firm, claimed under notes amounting to about $4,000, but defendant resisted on the ground that said notes were amply secured on property at Waukegan. The defendant was found not guilty.

Stevens & Barker, dealers in grain, yesterday secured an attachment against Covert & Pahlman, distillers, for a debt of $535, for grain and swillings delivered, alleging that the latter are about to fraudulently remove or conceal their property, with intent, etc.

In [the case of] the plaintiff [v.] the Steam Tug Willet, for damages for injuries sustained by the collision of the tug with his scow, in the Chicago River, after two days' trial in the Superior Court [illegible].

Particulars of the different indictments against [Ch.] Munn, G. L. Scott, Ch. Munn, and the two [others] are given in another column. It will be seen that there are two charges, not one, as [was] generally understood.

No business will be done in the County Court on Friday morning, the barn being closed for necessary repairs, the Judge and clerks having [been] turned out once too often.

[illegible], charged with the murder of [illegible] McGinness, by a capstan-bar, on shipboard, will be tried for his *supersedeas* at the Criminal Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

The taking of proof in the claims of the [National] Insurance Company against the State Insurance Company, postponed yesterday a [short] time in consequence of a misunderstanding as to the hour, will commence this morning at [10] o'clock.

James S. Upham yesterday obtained an attachment against Robert Matteson, "of some place in the State of Iowa," on a note for $400, dated Dec. 1, 1871, at Waukegan, where the parties were friends together.

James J. Walworth, iron merchant, yesterday commenced a suit for mechanic's lien against [the American] Bridge Company for goods supplied, valued at $2,449, on the new depot of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

Judge Gary yesterday announced in open court that H. T. Steel and Franklin Dennison had been appointed Masters in Chancery.

Judge Porter will take a short vacation before the commencement of the January term.

[Arrangements] before Judge Rogers this morning, if arrangements permit.

The Circuit Court calendar will be made up [illegible].

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

[Chancery]—[illegible] Composition Granite Company v. [illegible] et al.; leave to amend bill by next rule day, [copy of same to be] served upon defendant's attorney. [illegible]—Busch v. [illegible] et al.; leave to amend bill [by making] Charles Schultz a party defendant herein.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible] G. Battle v. Jacob C. Pillar; ejectment from [illegible] Section 36, Township 19, north of Range [illegible] of the 4th principal meridian; damages, $500; [illegible] Fost & Lewis, attorneys. Goodyear Dental [Vulcanite] Company et al. v. Fletcher & Brainard; infringement of patent. Same v. George P. [illegible]; same; [illegible] Larned & Towle, attorneys.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

[illegible]—Goodwin v. Meyer; Court having [overruled] demurrer and declaration. [illegible]—2,120—Shanahan & West; order of [adjudication] made absolute. 2,161—John A. Marshall; [order to show] cause, provisional warrant, and injunction [restraining] Sheriff's sale. 1,711—Schmidt & Putnam; [found] not guilty of any of the specifications, and reference to Register for final report. George Bernstein and Frederick Wolfon; jury [illegible] found guilty. 2,123—Benj. Padgett; [illegible] by the Court. 2,130—Wm. Reed; jury trial, found not guilty; motion for new trial. 2,144—A. [illegible] et al.; dismissed for want of prosecution.

NEW BANKRUPT.

[John] A. Marshall, Galesburg; on the petition of Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia; injunction to [restrain Sheriff's] sale issued.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[Judge Porter.]

[illegible]—Babcock v. Katz; demurrer to petition [sustained] and leave to amend by opening of Court [in] January term. 2,175—Lelis v. Steam-tug [illegible]; verdict, defendant guilty; damages, [illegible]. [illegible]—Byrne v. Knickerbocker Insurance [Company]; change of venue allowed to Lake County. [illegible] v. same; same. 2,105—Barnes v. Underwood; judgment $1,974.67. 3,986—Mosler v. Helmer; [judgment] $286.16. 2,109—Robertson v. Binnie [illegible] $331.79, v. Binnie only and *scire facias* v. Hawkins; motion of plaintiff [to strike] cost plea from files for want of affidavit of [merits] and default v. Hawkins and Willard [illegible] $3,141.90, and *scire facias*; execution $3,000, and bill of exceptions in [illegible]—Beckwith v. Lumberman's Omnibus [illegible] new trial denied, and judgment; [illegible] $300, and bill of exceptions in [illegible] 2,110—City v. Traynor; appeal dismissed; defendant's costs, with procedendo for want [illegible]. 2,106—Brais v. Streng; finding for defendant, and judgment. 3,163—Connors v. O'Leary; by stipulation, order of 3d instant set aside, and dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 2,182—Durand v. Koons; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $104, and judgment; on motion by plaintiff, leave to withdraw papers. 3,148—Potter v. Potter; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $36.90, and judgment. 2,185—Wood v. Le Beau; motion of defendant, this cause, and 2,186, 2,187, and 2,188 consolidated and tried together sustained; petitioners, by their solicitor, agree, and, by agreement, cause tried with eleven men; jury to separate by agreement.

[Judge Gary.]

CHANCERY—132 a—City v. Frazer et al.; case set for March 11. 812—Fogg v. Fogg; solicitors enter appearance for W. C. Monroe; rule to plead, etc., instanter; default for want of answer, and reference to Magruder. 1,120—Day v. Day; appearance for James Leddy, and same order. 577—Howard v. Blair; set for March 12. 607—Cobb v. Cobb; dismissed by complainant. 1,046—Whitmore v. Scammon; leave to complainant to make new parties defendant. 969—Weland v. Weland; decree of divorce. 1,131—Neidhardt v. Neidhardt; appearance for Mason B. Loomis, and rule to plead, etc., default for want of answer, and reference to Magruder. 895—Day v. Schneider; Master's report of sale filed and confirmed. 775—Dixon v. Kenney; reference changed to Magruder. 895—Day v. Schneider; Master's report filed and confirmed. 775—Dixon v. Kenney; reference to Magruder. 784—Arness v. Arness; reference to Magruder. —— Adler v. Felch; interlocutory decree to be prepared.

NEW SUITS.

41,602—Pinkerton v. Rowell; appeal. 41,603—John W. Doane et al. v. S. B. and J. A. Paige; assumpsit, $1,000; Hugh A. White, attorney. 41,604—Kelley, Morley & Co. v. Michel Gilligan; assumpsit, $500; George P. Whitcomb, attorney. 41,605—George W. Sutherland et al. v. G. W. Parkins; bill for specific performance; Story & King, attorneys. 41,606—Peter Mano v. John Shirra, ejectment, $1,000; Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, attorneys. 41,607—Anna E. Bower et al. v. Lucy Worthington et al; bill for partition of the estate of William Worthington (Lot 6, Block 78, Elston's Addition); Cooper, Garnett & Packard, solicitors. 41,608—Van De Mark & Chandler v. Turlington Harvey; assumpsit, $3,000; George N. Parkes, attorney. 41,609—Carr v. Kuhlman; appeal. 41,610—R. G. Stevens and James S. Barker v. Abraham H. Covert, and John D. Pahlman; attachment for a debt of $535; John Borden, attorney. 41,611—James S. Upham v. Robert Matteson; attachment on a note for $400; Upton, Boutell & Waterman, attorneys. 41,612—James J. Walworth v. American Bridge Company; petition for Mechanics' lien on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern & Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, new depot for iron supplied to the contractor; Sleeper & Whiton, attorneys. 41,613—Commercial National Bank of Chicago v. Hy. Waller, Jr., and L. P. Dodge; assumpsit; $500; Narr filed; Sleeper & Whiton, attorneys. 41,614—L. P. Hilliard et al v. W. P. Larkin et al.; petition on defendant's land in the town of Jefferson for $705.09; Abner Smith, attorney. 41,615—Jesse Powers v. Michael B. Bailey; assumpsit $500; P. L. Sherman, attorney. 41,616—Eugene Morley v. James D. W[illegible]; assumpsit, $500; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys. 41,617—Otto Harnish v. Ellen Harnish; divorce; cruelty alleged. 41,618—John F. Councer v. City of Chicago, William Carey, and George McLane; case, $1,500; William Law, Jr., attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Booth.]

LAW—2,137—John Gray et al. v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; set for Tuesday, 17th inst.; defendant excepts. 2,298—Lowenthal v. Commercial Insurance Company; by agreement, defendant to justify within five days, or appeal to be dismissed. 1,473—Heaney v. Chase et al.; leave to withdraw demurrer; to plead instanter. —— Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. Van Netta et al.; final order confirming award of the jury (already published). G. N. 4,980—McDonnell v. Murray; by stipulation, defendant to justify within five days, or appeal to be dismissed. 900—Field v. Freary et al.; jury trial.

[Judge Tree.]

LAW—544—Dean v. Armour et al.; verdict defendant guilty, and damages assessed at $500; motion by the plaintiff for new trial. 221—Price v. Ledlie et al.; motion of defendants to set aside order granting new trial overruled; exceptions by defendant. 2,377—Bush v. Commercial Insurance Company; damages assessed by the Court $5,275, and judgment.

[Judge Williams.]

CHANCERY—In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, for the appointment of appraisers; leave to file copies of papers and assessment rolls.

[Judge Farwell.]

CHANCERY—668—Klobach v. Wiensche; order that complainant file a new bond to be substituted in place of old bond in the penalty of $1,000, with surety to be approved by the Court.

719—Cause heard and decree; each party to pay his own costs; judgment against defendant for $145.74.

NEW SUITS.

5,155—Jones v. Volke; appeal. 5,156—In the matter of the special assessment for the opening of a drive from Pine street to the south line of Lincoln, the east line thereof being Lake Michigan; restored papers. 5,157—Bennett et al. v. Reilly; appeal. 5,158—Carlisle Mason et al. v. Columbus, Chicago & Indian Central Railway Company; injunction to restrain the use by the Company of the complainant's property, corner of Carroll and Clinton streets. 5,159—John M. Dunphy v. Ellen Young; assumpsit, $2,000; W. W. Perkins, attorney. 5,160—Bigelow Manufacturing Company v. G. W. Getty and H. S. Bush; assumpsit, $200; Abner Smith, attorney. 5,161—Stephens et al. v. Michelman et al.; petition for mechanics' lien on 373 and 375 Wabash avenue, and in rear thereof for $1,086; J. H. Bissell, attorney. 5162—Woodburn v. Finley; appeal.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[Judge Wallace.]

John Randolph; certified copy of the will of deceased proven in the Supreme Court of Northampton County, North Carolina, admitted to record. Enoch H. Stein; administrator's account approved, and ordered that 18 per cent of the claims herein [and] claimants shall be paid as a pro rata paying Stein, Administrator to execute a refunding of William A. Butters, one of [the] administrators, approved, and ordered to be restored. Owen Hanihan; probate of will refused. Patrick Carey; administrator's account approved. Loreen E. Cooke; files restored. Magdalena Bald; files restored. Frank E. and Carrie Howard, minors; guardian's account approved.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[Judge Rogers.]

Warren Norton, James H. Norton, and Charles Munn, impleaded, etc.; nolle prosequi entered—Ira Y. Munn; B. P. Hutchinson, Charles B. Pope, and Howard Priestly, sureties in $5,000 from day to day—Geo. L. Scott; same—Danielson and Owens; jury trial resumed, verdict not guilty and defendants discharged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......Dec. 10, 1872.

Schr Kitty Green, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Prop East Saginaw, Little Traverse, 130 cds wood.

MARINE MATTERS.

A new iron steamer is to be built at Buffalo.

—The schooner Minch is ice-locked in Pigeon Bay.

—Captain Goodrich intends to put on a daily line of boats between this port and Green Bay next season.

—The schooner City of Sheboygan, bound down, was caught in the ice at Pigeon Bay, and is likely to remain there through the winter.

—The steamer Northern Light is in a Cleveland dry-dock. Her machinery will be taken out, and upper works removed; and she will be converted into a barge.

—The report that the Exile was lost in the gale of the 27th, on Lake Superior, is contradicted by the Captain of the Hemisphere, who says she is safe in Wiaske Bay, Lake Superior.

—Captain Daley, of the barge Hemisphere, which was beached during the late gale on Lake Superior, arrived here on Sunday, and reports that gale as one of the severest he ever witnessed. He says that the Hemisphere sustained serious damage in her hull and rigging. She will remain on the beach until spring, when she will be taken off and repaired.

—Captain Thompson, of the propeller Cuyahoga, who was on Lake Superior during the late gale, furnishes the *Wisconsin* with the following in relation to wrecked vessels: "The schooner Middlesex is ashore opposite Round Island—all hands saved. The schooners W. O. Brown and B. R. Owen, from Duluth, are reported lost with all hands. The schooner C. C. Griswold, from Marquette, is also reported lost with all hands. The barges Jupiter and Saturn, ore laden, broke adrift from the steamer John A. Dix and drifted ashore above Whitefish Point. All hands perished. The vessels are also total wrecks. The Canadian steamer Cumberland is frozen in at Bear Lake with fifty passengers on board, and the Canadian steamer Arcadia is outside on Lake Superior over a week, and has not been heard from. The steamers Japan, Peerless, St. Louis, Cuyahoga, Arizona, and John A. Dix are laid up at the Sault. The St. Paul and Atlantic are laid up at Sailor's Encampment. They worked two days trying to force a passage through Mud Lake, with the ice fourteen inches thick. The Norman, Menominee, and Truesdell, are laid up at Point au Pins, above the canal; the schooners Oak Leaf, Kimball, and Ogden at Sailors' Encampment; the schooners L. J. Farwell and Cambridge are in the canal; the steam barge Fay and her consort, and schooners Escanaba, Hemisphere, Exile, and Golden Rule at Waiskai Bay; the propeller Mineral Rock and steam barge Tuttle and consort, at Grand Island; and twelve barks and sail vessels at Marquette. Many of the sailors of the ice-bound fleet had their hands and feet frozen, and were left in hospital at Marquette. Captain Sweeney, of the Manitowoc, who went up in one of Goodrich's propellers, is ill with fever at Marquette."

—None of the accounts here published can give you any idea of the way in which Mr. Greeley's countenance was changed after death. There was a peculiarly desolate appearance about it; and it was evident that, when the spirit fled, it carried away all we had known as Horace Greeley.—*New York Letter.*

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 79 Clark-st.; Cheap lots, inside city limits, long time. Wentworth-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $1,500. Twenty-sixth-st., near Boddan, $1,250. Twenty-fifth-st., near Wallace, $1,000. Joseph-st., near Archer-av., $750. Coolidge-st., near Centre-av., $1,200. Dobyns-st., near Blue Island-av., $1,000. Frankfort-st., near Robey, $500.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON LEASED GROUND—Cottage 8 rooms, 8 years' lease, Park av., $1,000. House of 8 rooms, 5 years' lease, Polk-st., $800. House of 8 rooms, 5 years' lease, Fulton-st., $1,000. Part cash, balance time or trade. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE, NEAR STREET CARS, lot $1,100, worth $1,700, water in street. BRIGHAM & WILLETS, 133 East Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—164 WEST LAKE-ST., LOT AND ALL improvements, fronts on two streets, at a bargain. E. H. COMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER EGAN AND WENTworth-avs. and Arnold-st., cheap, long time, no money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000—3-STORY BRICK BLOCK stores, all rented; splendid investment; best terms. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. 50 feet, State-st., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth. 50 feet, Indiana-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. 5 acres, corner Fifty-fifth-st. and boulevard, State-st., and Wabash-av. A large list of residence, business, and other property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEMINARY-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 12 rooms, Mansard roof, and lot 30x125 feet., 24 Seminary-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST. AND WINCHESTER-AV.—200x125 feet, on the northeast corner of Adams-st. and Winchester-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 12 HARRISON-ST., BEtween Wabash and Michigan-avs., very cheap. Apply at 487 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS OUTSIDE THE FIRE limits, on Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., near Lincoln, at $1,000 and $1,200. Allport-st., near Twenty-second and Clarkson, $900. Thirty-first and Laurel-sts., opposite the Holden School, at $550, $650, and $700. All on easy terms and long time. Full abstract to be shown, perfect title, and warrantee deeds. AYRES & EOFF, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, southeast corner Clark and Washington.

FOR SALE—25, 50, OR 75 FEET ON WABASH-AV., near Fifty-third-st.; very cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OCTAGON FRONT brick house, with lot, No. 15 Honore-st.; $13,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—VERMONT MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, new, with lot, corner Van Buren-st. and Marshfield-av. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON ALL THE streets and avenues, from $2,500 to $50,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ON WABASH-AV., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-st., east front; price, $11,000; terms easy. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison, corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—1, 2, 5, OR 10 MORE LOTS IN C. H. Harrison's Addition, on Harrison, Flournoy, and Lexington-sts., near Western-av. A complete furnished 10-room cottage, 2½ years' lease, on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st. Possession June 15. WHITE & HEAD, 126 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $450—ONLY $50 DOWN. We have the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means. Don't go out of the city to buy a lot. We can sell you one convenient to street cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., corner Madison, Room 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTYsixth-st., near Prairie-av., $6,000. House and lot on Twenty-sixth-st., near Clark-st., $3,000. House and lot, 25x165, at Oakland, near depot, $5,000. House and lot on Evans-av., $3,500, monthly payments. Houses at Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, and on South Side, in city, from $5,000 to $50,000; possession now and May 1. Several houses to rent at Oakland and Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOME AS LOW AS $750—LOTS ON Jackson, Adams, and Van Buren, east of California. DAVID WILLIAMS, 123 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 375 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV. (THIRTY-NINTH-ST.), choice lots, 50x172 feet each, to 20 foot alley, between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av. These beautiful lots are now offered at such prices and on such remarkably easy terms, as to render them very desirable for those intending to build in the spring, combining as they do every advantage for residence purposes. Besides, for a safe investment, nothing more desirable can be found south of the city limits. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE GROVE LOTS, ONLY one hour's ride by railroad, at $100 each; easy terms of payment. Full warranty deed. The very best holiday present. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. Title first-class. S. DELAMATER, cor Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, West Evanston, and Glencoe lots, blocks, or houses of from 5 to 10 rooms, for sale at lower figures than any party can sell or who does not deal exclusively in their own property. Monthly payments will buy a home. A good house of 8 rooms to rent cheap in Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] OF THE best farms in Illinois of 400 acres, the whole or half of it, near railroad, for stock or grain, well watered, good brick house and barn; 300 acres under cultivation, 70 acres wood, 4 acres orchard, plenty small fruit, 56 miles from Chicago. For particulars, address Z 77, Tribune office. No brokers need answer.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—51 74-100 acres of land, one half mile north of the Wheaton depot, Dupage County, a few rods outside the corporate limits, all under fence, for $60 per acre. All adjoining lands held from $80 to $100 per acre. Apply to PETER NORTHROP, of Wheaton, who will take parties to the land for inspection, or to WM. SCARLETT, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of 1,000 acres, finely improved, in LaSalle County, Ill. For full particulars apply to C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WILMINGTON COAL LAND—EIGHTY acres in Section 12, Grundy County, Ill., in cultivation, and lying in the heart of the "Braidwood Coal Field" and adjoining mines now in successful operation. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1295, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS ATTENTION—WE HAVE orders to find bargains for cash in houses and lots, in good location, West Side, worth from $5,000 to $15,000; if you want to sell, and cash is an object, come and see us. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark, Room 1.

WANTED—STOCK FARM WELL STOCKED, worth from $20,000 to $40,000, for city property. BRIGHAM & WILLETS, 133 East Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND LOT on one of the avenues, north of Twenty-ninth-st., worth from $12,000 to $15,000. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

I HAVE EASTERN FUNDS TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS not less than $5,000, on Chicago real estate, at 10 per cent, and moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-st.

NOTICE—PARTIES HAVING MONEY IN SAVING banks, or where it is earning a small interest, can have their money earn much larger interest on first-class security by allowing us to loan it for them in small sums; best of references given, if desired. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL AND secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., Note Brokers, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES, PIANOS, FURniture, and good collaterals, at No. 126 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR 5 YEARS, ON CITY property, in sums of $4,000 to $6,000. AYRES & EOFF, 11 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, AND on houses on leased ground; real estate paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, PIANOS, watches, and good collateral security; a collection of diamonds and watches for sale cheap. Address or call at 258 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY, MONEY IN sums of $5,000 and upward. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—I HAVE A CUSTOMER WHO WANTS $10,000 on good collaterals, for six months or one year. L. C. KEELER, 134 East Madison-st.

WANTED—REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY certificates at highest market price, or will give bargains in choice lots in the direction of rapid improvements, and allow "outside" prices on certificates. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark, Room 1.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. Inquire at 144 East Madison-st., Room No. 19, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON first-class securities for 60 or 90 days; purchase money notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

I WISH TO BUY A STOCK OF BOOTS AND shoes, clothing, or some other good square business that will pay. Address L 68, Tribune office.

LADIES WHO WISH TO LEARN THE LATEST mode of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, can be taught in three days, what they would have to work from three to nine months to learn as an apprentice. From this system can be cut 387 different styles. Price, $5. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charges. Call at 233 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT TO PROVIDE yourselves and children with a good and comfortable home, in a country of health and prosperity, you can procure such homes in the Southwestern Colony of Colorado. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent, 399 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, MEDIUM to large size, for jeweler, cheap for cash. Call at Room 18, Honore Block. Call to-day.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE. INQUIRE FOR KING, 51 East Harrison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO HENRY SMITH: WRITE ME what hour and day you will call at the place you last met me. P. J.

PERSONAL—WILL W. A. B. PLEASE CALL AT 474 West Lake-st.? MILLIE.

PERSONAL—M. H., WABASH AND TWELFTH, 5 p. m. to-day.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO valuable fruit farms; incumbrances assumed. Address Box 13, South Pass, Ill.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 7 OCTAVE CHICKERING piano at a low figure, or will rent the same for $8; also a good toned, upright piano for only $6; very desirable for a small room. 251 Park-av, West Side.

PIANOS FOR SALE—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices; first-class instruments, $175, less the regular price. It will pay to look at them. 251 Park-av, West Side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Randolph-sts.—Pleasant rooms, en suite or separate, well furnished, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with board.

10 ELRIDGE COURT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—TWO NEWLY FURnished front rooms with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms with board. References exchanged.

19 SOUTH ANN-ST.—ROOMS TO LET EN SUITE or single, with or without board. Terms cheap.

100 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, suitable for two persons. Family small. Location first-class.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM WITH board, at low rate, and guarantee first-class table, for two gents or two ladies; table-board $4.50 per week.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—A large front room, furnished, with board: also, 1 medium-sized heated room; house first-class.

136 THROOP-ST., 2 DOORS FROM VAN BUREN-st. cars.—One front and one back parlor, nicely furnished, suitable for gentlemen and wives or two single gents each. Also one single room. Good accommodations at a reasonable price.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board, furnished or unfurnished; also, room for 3 or 4 horses with buggies. Day boarders accommodated.

188 WEST JACKSON, NEAR HALSTED-ST.—Good rooms, large and small, well furnished. Gas, bath, and hot-air. Good location. Terms moderate.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—1 LARGE FURnished room, with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, one single room.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY PLEASant double and single rooms, with the best of board. House and neighborhood unexceptionable.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE FRONT parlor, handsomely carpeted, to rent, with board.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN-ST.—Board for gentleman and wife, or 2 gents, room large. Price not exorbitant for a good clean home.

554 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, SINgle and en suite, furnished new. Choice rooms for gentlemen; also table board.

604 ADAMS-ST., 1 BLOCK FROM UNION Park—Two desirable front suites, with first-class accommodations, furnished or unfurnished, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One large room, unfurnished; except new Brussels carpet, and contains every modern convenience; also accommodations the best [illegible] with board. Location and access [illegible].

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 511 WEST MADISON-st.—A few elegant family rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board; street cars pass the door every few minutes.

GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN find a quiet place in the home of a widow lady, near Union Park. Address A, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE, EAST OF UNION PARK—GENT and wife, or two gents can procure first-class board in a private family, with a large nicely furnished front room and fire at reasonable rates, by addressing P C, 219 West Madison-st.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOM TO RENT, WITH first-class board, suitable for two gentlemen.

22 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—WILL ACCOMMODATE two or three gentlemen with good board and lodging; also, a few table boarders solicited.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

91 THIRD-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM FOR TWO or four; terms very low; first house north of Harrison-st.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE room, with bath room attached, with or without board. Also a single room.

529 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a front and back room, furnished, first floor.

539 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR and alcove room, neatly furnished, with or without board.

603 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife, or four single gentlemen, with or without board; first-class table second door, 607 Michigan-av.

605 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED BACK PARlor, with board, for lady and gentleman, or two or three single gentlemen; private family; references exchanged.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—A very desirable back parlor with board; also room for single gentleman.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, CORNER OF THIRty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., newly furnished throughout, and convenient to steam and horse cars, will accommodate during the winter a few families at reasonable rates. JOHN JACOBS, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A PLACE FOR A YOUNG, HEALTHY INfant, 18 days old, a little boy, or any lady that wishes to adopt a little baby as their own, can see it by applying at 157 Centre-av.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a private family, on West Side. Terms must be moderate. Address stating price, B 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms (except carpets), the latter preferred, in a private family, and on first or upper floor, if possible, by a young gentleman, wife, and child, on South Side, south of Twelfth-st. Address E 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A MARRIED LADY IN A PRIVATE family; rate not to exceed $5 a week. Address W H, W. Anderson's Hotel, city.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, two furnished rooms of good size, with board, in a [good] location, South Side, north of Twenty-third-st. Best of references. Address [illegible] State Savings Institution.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SEWING SILK, MAchine needles, needle wallets, ink eraser, etc.; also, for the greatest labor-saving invention of the age, that energetic men and women can clear $5 to $12 a day with small capital, 50 cents; samples sent free. Call on Wednesday at Room 11, No. 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW TOY, SAMPLE 25 CENTS. HUSSEY, 102 Grand-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN ARE MAKing $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, machine needles, button hole cutters, sewing silks, etc. They are just the goods for wholesale and retail agents. Samples 50 cents each. C. M. LININGTON, 88 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, for city or country, to sell an article needed in every family, both useful and ornamental. Hundreds have told me that it was the first article they ever saw that they were anxious for. No experience required. A. KNOWLES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 11.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Forster's Life of Dickens, Chambers' Book of Days, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. Address C. F. BURROWS, 593 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—HEROINES OF HISTORY, Illustrated. Best holiday book out. BETTS & CO., 75 East Monroe-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE; NEW article; sells to every family; saves cost in few days; 300 per cent profit to agents. Samples by mail, 50 cents. J. H. REYNOLDS, at Shell Store, 373 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON DESPLAINES-ST, NEAR RANDOLPH, on Sunday evening, a gold earring. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with MRS. CALLAHAN, Nos. 24 and 26 North Clinton-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, ON SOUTH Park-av, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., a light-colored child's cape, trimmed with brown velvet ribbon and fringe. A suitable reward will be given by leaving it at No. 38 Twenty-fourth-st.

LOST—ON THE 29TH ULT., A SOLITAIRE DIAmond pin. I want it, and am willing to pay the finder $150, and ask no questions. L. C. KEELER, 134 East Madison-st.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING SOME money. The owner can have it by applying at 134 Sherman-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—ON WEST SIDE, TUESDAY afternoon, a small bag of surgical instruments; also a calf buffalo robe, lined with felt, marked "Thompson," taken from 602 West Adams-st., about Nov. 28. Any one returning either or both to DR. THOMPSON, 602 West Adams-st, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—LEFT IN A TWENTY-NINTH-ST. OMNIbus, a black leather covered opera glass, marked on cover: William E. Spencer, Tremont House. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.'S, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

$25 REWARD—THE PERSON WHO TOOK AN overcoat last evening from the residence of B. Adams, 983 Prairie-av., will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Sherman House. No questions asked.

$25 REWARD—LOST—MONDAY, DEC. 9, ON Wabash-av., VanBuren, Clark, Madison, Wells, or Monroe-sts, a Vacheron Geneva lady's watch and chain. On one side is the monogram, F. S. Anyone leaving the same at the Tribune office will receive the reward.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN FROM MY BARN ON the night of Dec. 6, 1872, a span of bay mares, one with a star in her forehead, black tail and mane, about 8 years old. The other the same color, with the left front foot gray nearly to the knee, the right hind foot white, about 10 years old. Also, a black trimmed harness and democrat wagon. There were two iron bands on the tongue where it was split. Any information in regard to them will be gladly received by H. H. PAHLMAN, Palatine, Cook County, Ill.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN FROM CORNER OF Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind legs white, scars on knees of front legs, weighs 900 to 1,000 lbs., about 16 hands high. Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—3 LIGHT BUSINESS WAGONS AND one light express or delivery wagon; also, one new platform spring truck, very cheap, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HORSE IN THE CITY, FOR a lady to drive; sound and fast. Coan & Tenbroke top buggy. Can be seen at 288 Twenty-ninth-st.

HORSE FOR SALE, GOOD WORKER; AND HARness for $65. 747 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BUGGY HORSE FOR HIS KEEPing; light work, and best of care. Address T 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE IN EXCHANGE FOR A lady's gold watch and neck-chain. J. POOLE, 266 Grove-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND WAGON SUITABLE FOR grocery business. Apply, personally, or by letter, between 1 and 3, at 1270 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, BEDDING, FEATHers, carpeting, stoves, crockery, etc. See advertisement Auction Column of Household Goods, for sale this morning at No. 9 South Green-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, NO. 178 North Clark-st., containing 23 rooms, large dining-room, kitchen, and parlors; also the first floor in the brick house No. 180 North Clark-st., containing 8 rooms. May be rented, if wanted, for two families. Inquire of the owner in rear of No. 178 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—130 THROOP-ST., BRICK house containing 10 rooms. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, on the premises. Water, gas, and bath.

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD; street cars near; $15 per month. L. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—NICE DWELLING, 12 ROOMS, NO. 1012 West Adams-st.; low to a good tenant. A. KIDDER, 48 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE WITH 8 ROOMS, NO. 74 Lincoln-st., half block south of Madison-st. cars and omnibuses. JNO. G. ROGERS, 71 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Thirty-ninth-st.; one corner Egan and Lake-av.; and two houses at Hyde Park, furnished or unfurnished. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, No. 30 Lincoln-st., near Washington-av. Inquire 674 Washington-av.; rent, $30 per month.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS, FIRST house south of Indiana-st., on Western-av.; rent cheap. Inquire in corner house.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS, AND A barn for ten horses at 209 Clinton-st. By H. SCOVILLE, 173 Clinton-st.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE; COST $800; sell for $500. Rent, $50. Complete for housekeeping; 6 rooms; gas, water, &c. Location central. A. H. McLEAN, 388 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—11-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEments, $40; has rented for $60. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS IN LOWER PART OF HOUSE No. 792 Fulton-st., $30 per month. Also 4 rooms in second story of house No. 794 Fulton-st.; rent, $20 per month. Inquire for BENEDICT, corner Clark and Madison-sts., in Boston Square-Dealing Store.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH grate, gas, closets. Also small rooms, by the day or month. 271 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH bed-room; back sitting-room with bed-room; price, $30 and $25 per month, with closets, fire, gas, and attendance, at 1003½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO CLOTHES closets, at 722 West Madison-st., up stairs. Inquire at 267 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS en suite; parlor and bed-room with closet, cheap, at 346 Park-av.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED SLEEPINGroom, with stove, suitable for two gentlemen, at 620 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, fourth floor.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR EN SUITE, 6 OR 8 rooms, southeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Inquire in Hall's Restaurant, 192 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, GAS and fire, for an office or sleeping room; good location for business. LACEY & FAY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, furnished in style and kept in trim, in the new block 56 to 62 South Halsted-st. Inquire at Room 42.

TO RENT—799 WABASH-AV.—1 ROOM SUITABLE for 2 young gentlemen.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN or ladies. Partly furnished. Inquire at 74 East Twelfth-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR FOR sleeping room for one or two persons; $8 per month; also, stall in barn, cheap. Inquire at 225 Ewing-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, WARREN-AV., near Park, $15 per month; furniture complete, handsome, cheap. KIMBALL & CO., 171 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas, bath-room, &c., in strictly private family, suitable for two or three gentlemen; terms reasonable. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, 20 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO GENTLEMAN and wife who are willing to purchase some furniture. Apply on Thursday at 350 East Indiana-st., near Rush-st. bridge.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HEATED, WITH ALL MODern improvements to desirable parties at very reasonable terms; family private; location first-class. 230 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS AT LOW RATES; also, furnished room for a gentleman. Inquire 131 West Jackson-st., Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR A SMALL FAMily, and two furnished front rooms. No. 111 Archer-av., east of Twenty-second-st. ED. KREYSSLER.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, warmed; one large front room, privilege of parlor. 17 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—GOOD SLEEPING ROOMS IN BRICK house, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.; cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, ADAPTed for two or four gentlemen. House has modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURnished, one suite of front rooms; modern conveniences. Apply at 223 West Washington-st., Norton's Block.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, ROOM 20, 209 West Madison-st., 4 rooms in brick building on Tyler-st., near Throop-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE, SUITable for housekeeping. No. 442 Burnside-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, 480 BURNSIDE-ST. INQUIRE of BARBER & RIEDLE, corner State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, WITH 5 CLOSETS, FOR housekeeping; rent $25 per month, at 472 Wabash-av. Apply to H. S. EVERHART.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, BASEMENT OF HOUSE 128 etc., in good order; will be divided to suit. Apply on the premises, or at WILSON, PIERCE & CO.'S, 104½ South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, UNFURnished, with or without board, in private family, near Hoyne and Madison-st. cars; references required. Apply at store 738 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, HEATED; HOT and cold water, gas, closets, and use of bath-room, at 143 South Jefferson-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS AT 84 South Morgan-st. Gas and fire; private house.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—148 STATE-ST., SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors, and basement. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE STORES AND TWO basements, 178 and 180 North Clark-st. Inquire in rear of 178.

TO RENT—OUR TEMPORARY STORE, 90x150 FT. on corner Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., with two good offices. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD, LIGHT, FRONT office over my store, Nos. 57 and 60 South Water-st. J. H. DIX.

TO RENT—HALL SUITABLE FOR SOCIETIES, nearly completed, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, TOgether or single, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS, FINE PARLORS IN brick house, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 228 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., with rooms above; also rooms over 218. Apply at 236 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, OR PART OF OUR OFfice, No. 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER.

TO RENT—STORE—376 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, not far from Twenty-second-st. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO OR three well furnished rooms, with or without board, West or South Side, for four brothers, with a Protestant family of refinement, where there are no other boarders. Address S 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE ON West Side, in good neighborhood, and not over $50 per month. J. A. L., 266 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, I HAVE MORE business than one can attend to. Must have a partner at once. Business paying several hundred dollars monthly. Don't call unless you are ready for business. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $600, IN A safe and desirable manufacturing business already established. Goods staple. Call on, or address C. A. HOSKINS, 98 Madison-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAVing one of the most convenient packing-houses in the city, very favorably located, having a market connected with it doing a large business, with an established trade, desires a partner with from $12,000 to $15,000 capital. Object, to extend the business. H M, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD RESPONSIBLE man, with $3,000 to $5,000, to join me in buying a well-established, good-paying retail shoe business. This is an excellent business opening. References exchanged. One who understands the business preferred. Address F. WATERS & CO., Room 27, 209 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $3,000, to superintend the selling of goods, and take an interest in manufacturing the same. Very large profits and quick sales. Address K 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A NEAT, PROFITABLE, centrally located drug business. Address T 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH TEN OR FIFTEEN thousand dollars, to take interest in an established wholesale business. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $600, to take half interest in established real estate business; profits $10,000 per annum. For particulars call on LARKIN & BENNETT, 78 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200 TO JOIN THE subscriber in the Decapitated Head act exhibition business, which requires two persons to perform. Apparatus ready. $150 profit per week, for five months guaranteed. Address Z 15, Tribune Branch office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 301 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A BOILER NEARLY NEW, 15 FEET long by 56 inches diameter, 44 4-inch flues; with fire front, britchen, etc. Cheap for cash. Inquire AMERICAN BOILER WORKS, 805 South Halsted-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK, SALESMAN FOR city trade; good wages; man with $250, at 183 East Washington-st., up stairs, Business Agency.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper, to assist in examination of a set of books; must be able to work at night; references required. Address Z 54, Tribune office, immediately.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD HOSTLER TO TAKE CARE of bus horses. Apply this morning at barn in rear of 114 Throop-st. J. IRWIN.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOOD CARVERS, IMmediately. Address J. EDMANDS, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—ONE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS wood-turning. Apply at SWAN & CLARK'S, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGONMAKER AT 609 BLUE Island-av. Steady employment and good wages.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS, AT 633 ARCHER-av. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A WAGONMAKER, TO GO 30 MILES in the country; steady work and good wages to a good workman. Address W. S. WEESE, Plattville, Kendall County, Ill.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER, TO MAKE GENTS' fine slippers; first-rate workman can apply at 525 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS TO LAY BRICK BY the thousand on twelve houses. Apply at 41 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS business to lay out work for a sash and door factory. Address, with references, F 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER. Also a boy of experience to run an engine at 185 East Washington-st, rear of building, basement.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE. One who understands handling a brace and bit preferred. J. G. FINLAY & CO., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—2 CARPENTERS. APPLY IMMEDIAtely at 753 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART 15-YEAR OLD BOY FOR housework. Apply at the ALBION HOUSE, 303 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 21 and 50 years, who can furnish good recommendations as to character and business capacity, and are willing to devote their time energetically to business, can learn of good paying situations by addressing for one week K 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN EVERYwhere, can make $4 to $8 per day to work 4 to 5 hours, nice business. Stamp for reply, or 25c for samples. Call from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m. daily, or address AGENT, Room 1, 56 Blue Island-av., Chicago.

WANTED—50 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA; 50 coalminers for Illinois mines; good pay. Railroad laborers for C. T. R.R.; cheapest tickets sold for the South, and to and from Europe. FERNANDO L. L. SCHARLACH, Agent, 26 North Canal-st., Room 3.

WANTED—2,000 MEN FOR CAIRO & FULTON and New Orleans & Texas Railroad; wages, $2.25, in gold; free fare; 12 men for tunnel work on the Northwestern Railroad; wages, $2.25 per day; 100 wood choppers and coal men for Indiana; winter job, and good pay. Cheapest tickets to all points South, at 25 West Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city—energetic men, that can [sell] the fastest selling article on record; can clear $8 to $10 per day on small capital. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—50 COAL MINERS, FREE FARE; 100 wood-choppers, work all the winter; 1,000 for levees and the Texas & California Railway. Also, tie cutters, land clearers, men and wives, all for the South; cheap fare. Apply to ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st., agents for the companies.

WANTED—5,000 LABORERS FOR CALIFORNIA & Texas and Cairo & Fulton Railroads; highest wages and from one to three years' work, part free fare. Also carpenters and choppers; 2,000 for levee work for Kennedy & Co. No humbug; the only authorized agency in the city, at 23 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD FOREMAN AND THIRTY laborers, for the Jackson & Cairo Railroad; good wages; half fare; must leave to-night. Call at 28 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on PHILLIPS & CO., Room 55, Exchange Block, on Washington-st. Our commissions are better than wages.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN ON COMmission for the country; $5 to $20 per day sure. Call 307 West Madison, Office No. 1.

WANTED—40 MEN TO CUT ICE AT WILLOW Springs. Transportation furnished. Apply Wednesday and Thursday at 303 Twenty-second-st. SWETT & CROUCH.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 129 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—100 CORD-WOOD CHOPPERS FOR Ohio, one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also 1,500 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 131 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, TO TAKE THE dining-rooms of the Green Willow House. About $100 will be required. No. 29 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; also, a second girl. References required. Apply at 536 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in private families, in town and country; Danes, Swedes, Irish, Scotch, German, Norwegian, Scandinavian. NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 683 State-st., corner Eighteenth, over drug store.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 299 Fulton-st. One who is competent can have a permanent situation.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 286 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 593 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL [housework]; good cook, washer, and ironer. To a competent person good pay. Apply 1022 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 15 TO 20 YEARS OLD, to go to Colorado to work in a small Christian family where she can have a good home. References given and required. Call at or address J. C. ROBINSON, 136 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a private family; also a wash-woman. Inquire immediately at 74 Honore-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at 96 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; MUST do sweeping and cleaning, and cook one day of the week. Good references required; wages $4 per week. Apply at 120 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT COOK, MAN or woman, at 274 West Madison-st. Call early.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Call at 673 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RELIABLE GIRL; ONLY such need apply unless they understand their business. A German, Swedish, or Norwegian preferred. Apply 727 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, SWEDISH OR GERman no washing. Also, several house girls, at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 262 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Apply at third house south of Harrison-st., on Hermitage-av., east front.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work, 41 Twenty-second-st. Small private family.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family at Hyde Park. Wages, $4.50 per week. Inquire at 635 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family. Apply at 282 Forquer-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. APPLY AT 797 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three persons. Apply at 45 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and be kind to children. Apply at 142 Lytle-st.

WANTED—SOME GERMAN AND SCANDINAVian girls for first-class situations, and good wages, at 151 Clybourne-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A BOARDINGhouse; good wages. Apply at 42 Hubbard-ct., between State and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBER GIRL AT 799 Wabash-av., one that can come prepared to stay will hear of a good place; also woman to clean for 2 days.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK. Best of wages. 293 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALITY for all kinds of housework, in city and country, at Mrs. THOMPSON'S Office, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family. 817 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO SCRUB AND ONE to wash dishes. Apply Wednesday at No. 335 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD TO DO light housework; only two in family; one who resides with parents preferred. Call at No. 126 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, AT 297 MICHIgan-av., near Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO COOK. Inquire at 72 West Lake-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS TO MAKE BUTTONholes in the store or home. Apply at 258 West Madison-st.; also operator at 384 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD FEMALE BUTTON-HOLE MAKers on coats. 465 West Twelfth-st. in the grocery store.

WANTED—GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS HOWE'S machine to make slippers. Only one who understands the work need apply at 133 West Chicago-av. E. KIENAPPEL.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT COLLAR AND vest ironer; steady employment given; one accustomed to store shirts preferred. Call at Crescent Laundry, 274 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WET NURSE TO GO to Racine. Apply to DR. OWENS, 117 Twenty-first-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., from 4 to 6 p. m.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER TO teach book-keeping and arithmetic, at Drew's Business College, 280 West Madison-st. Apply in person, with reference, between 4 and 5 p. m., at the College Hall. None but an experienced teacher need apply.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON SOUTH Side, near Wentworth-av., and Forty-seventh-st., for fine residence in Aurora or Englewood. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL IMPOSING STONES. Can be seen in composing room of The Tribune office, on inquiry of foreman.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BUILDING MATERIAL—THE BRICK building, 72x172, 3-story, northwest corner Washington st. and Michigan-av.; building partly torn down; 7¾ squares roofing-gravel. WHITE & HEAD, 126 Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SHIPping, or receiving clerk; seven years' experience. Address R 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF several years' experience in the Northwest, as a traveling salesman; will make his salary in proportion to the money he makes for his employer. Address F C W, Freeport, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, AS GROcery clerk; is willing to work and can give good city references from his last employer. Address J. H. ANDERSON, No. 50 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, BY A graduate of the Analytical Laboratory of Michigan University, besides having had three years' experience in the retail business. Address, stating salary given PHARMACIST, P. O. Box 634, Janesville, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper; references first-class. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SHIPping or receiving clerk. Seven years' experience. Address V 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed, or examined, by an experienced accountant; postings, examinations, and copying attended to evenings or during the day. A. BRASHER, Room 13, No. 188 East Madison-st., or No. 279 West Madison-st., corner Ann-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 20 years, speaks the German, Scandinavian, and English languages, and used to tending a store, wishes a situation in a grocery store or other kind of business. Address X 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general clerk, or as secretary, by a young man of large experience. Highest city references. Address L 11, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as meat or pastry cook. Apply or address L O, 417 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY AND MEAT cook, by a respectable party. References from last place. Call 436 State-st. Can be seen for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—TO THE MANUFACTURers of French confectionery of Chicago—A. Hinart, of Philadelphia, being thoroughly acquainted with that specialty, desires to procure a situation. Address A. HINART, 143 West Washington-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND PERfect coachman; understands housework. Address C. L., Boarding-house, 63 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. CAN furnish good city reference. Address R 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man as coachman in a private family. Good references given. Willing to work for small wages. Address R 61, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) for the winter; willing to make himself useful. Call on or address, for four days, HANS PETERSON, 61 West Liberty-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN or teamster. Can drive oxen or horses. Good city references. Call or address 216 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a hotel or first-class restaurant. Address T 93, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL WANTS A PLACE to [take care] of children and make herself generally useful. Apply [at] 166 Thirtieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work and plain sewing; can run a machine, if required. Call at 21 [illegible], in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework in a small family, or second work in a private boarding-house. Apply, or address, at 164 Arnold-st, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WOULD ASsist in washing and ironing; will only work in a highly respectable family. Call at 34 Garfield-st., near Twenty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, to do general housework; best of recommendations. Apply at 116 North Desplaines-st., third story.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SWEDish girl, to cook, wash, and iron in a small family. Call at 75 Ohio-st., to-day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework. Call or address E C, 711 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS UPSTAIRS place in a private family. 225 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND-GIRL OR AS cook in a small family, by a young Norwegian girl; please call at 265 West Indiana-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A restaurant or private boarding house. Call at 79 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to do second work or as nurse girl. Apply at 345 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework for private family. Apply at 441 Jefferson-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, IN A respectable family; can cook, wash, and iron, or do second work. Call at 187 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH LADY, TO take care of a child and do sewing. Apply at 131 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK IN MEAT OR pastry; been accustomed to both; good references. Call 3 days at 175 West Kinzie, corner Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY to do washing and ironing. Call at 201 Third av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do second work by a Swedish girl. Apply at No. 24 North Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SWEDE; REFERence, four years in one situation. Ladies wishing girls will remember [illegible] seeking situations here-after will bring [illegible] Employment Office, our office. 126 [illegible].

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM Canada, as seamstress in a private family or in a dressmaker's establishment. 589 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE girl, as seamstress. Willing to do chamber work and wait on table. Good home more an object than high wages. Apply at 414 West Van Buren-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISH lady, who is a thorough cook, as housekeeper and to see after the cooking, in a good family; her husband is engaged during the day in the city, and would pay his board; an interview is solicited. Address O 13, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE; would do second-work in private family. Call at corner Western-av. and Hubbard-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, experienced in sewing and housekeeping, where her services will be taken as an equivalent for board. Address, for three days, G 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, well-recommended, in any store; will make herself useful. Address R 96, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP, DOING A GOOD business, for sale. Apply Wednesday, at Metropolitan Hotel office.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—worth from $7,000 to $10,000 a year, with building and fixtures necessary for carrying on the same; no competition. Best of reasons for selling. Will take good unincumbered property in part payment. Address until 20th inst., H. D. C., Tribune office.

A BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE; first-class location. Address C., Chandler's Advertising Agency, Room 3, 134 Clark-st.

A STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND notions for sale, cheap for cash, or will exchange for lot or house on leased land; amount, $700. Apply to GOODRIDGE & STOKES, real estate and house agents, 209 West Madison-st.

A VALUABLE RAILROAD PATENT FOR SALE, for the State of Illinois; is one four years, paying 25 per cent. J. B. BROWN, 170 LaSalle-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY, TEA, WINE, and cigar trade, the best in the city, for sale for cash only; amount required $15,000 to $20,000, or will take partner with $10,000. Address G 76, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY AND RESTaurant for sale, doing a good business; splendid location; good reason for selling. Apply 375 Wabash-av.

MEAT MARKET, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR sale at a bargain. No. 1417 State-st.

PACKING-HOUSE FOR SALE; HAS MARKET connected with it; one of the best stands for wholesale and retail trade in the city; price, $1,500; real estate paper taken in payment if desired. M. F. HALE, 98 Madison-st., Room 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAR WITH SUPERIOR INstruments and complete outfit for sale. Cash price $350. Now doing a good business in the best part of Iowa. Reason for selling proprietor going to Europe. Apply by letter. HENRY CULLIMORE, Davenport, Iowa.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A SALOON DOING a good business for sale. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 351 Division-st.

TO PORK-PACKERS—I HAVE A STORE AND ice-house in good location for retailing coarse meats that I will rent to good parties. GEO. H. HESS, 145 LaSalle-st.

TWO OR THREE WIDE AWAKE BUSINESS MEN can find business paying large returns, without capital, by applying to Y 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VESSELS—R. F. CHRISTIAN, 131 South Canal-st., has several vessels to sell. Vessel owners, wishing to buy or sell, would do well to call on him.

FOR SALE—VESSEL—TWO-THIRDS OF THE schooner Liberty, now lying in Ogden Canal, near Division-st. bridge. She is in good repair, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to the owner of the other third and Master, 24 Whiting-st., or to WM. SCARLETT, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF APPLETON'S American Encyclopedia, including the annuals, 20 volumes. Address X 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—500 CAVALRY OVERCOATS, 1,000 infantry overcoats, wholesale and retail. CLEMENT & SAYER, 264 and 266 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—20 COAL CARS; CAPACITY 15 TONS; 4 thirty-foot caboose cars, first-class. All on liberal terms. HASKELL & BARKER CAR CO., 241 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, GENeral office, 150 State-st., Branch office, 373 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 29 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PIERSON, 335 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given where required; machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, 99 STATE-ST. Come and engage your Christmas presents.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, Gen. Agents, Sale office 335 West Madison-st.; branch 649 Wabash-av.

POLITICAL.

Further Details of the Situation in Louisiana.

Pinchback Enjoined From Acting as Governor of the State.

Mass Meeting of Citizens of New Orleans---Address by Warmoth.

They Prefer a Military Government to the Custom House Ring.

Minor Political Matters.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Governor Warmoth filed the following petition in the Eighth District Court this morning:

"The petition of Henry C. Warmoth, of the Parish of Orleans, respectfully represents that he is the Governor of the State of Louisiana, and that he is, and has been since the year 1868, in possession of said office and the discharge of its functions, and he is entitled to the discharge of its duties until he shall be legally removed, or until his successor shall be duly qualified; that one P. B. S. Pinchback, of the Parish of Orleans, has, this 9th day of December, 1872, attempted forcibly to take possession of rooms assigned to the Chief Magistrate of the State, at the State House, during the absence of the petitioner therefrom, and to assume the duties of Governor; that said Pinchback holds no office under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, and has no right to attempt to take possession of said office, nor to assume any of the duties of Governor, but is a mere wrong-doer and trespasser in his acts aforesaid; that, to preserve the rights of the petitioner, an injunction is necessary. Wherefore this petitioner prays that said Pinchback may be duly cited to appear and answer to this petition; that an injunction may issue perpetually restraining him from committing any of the acts heretofore set forth; that he may be summarily restrained during the pendency of this suit.

The following is the order of the Court:

Let an injunction issue as prayed for, and according to law, on the petitioner giving bond in the sum of $500.

(Signed) W. E. ELMORE,
Judge of the Eighth District Court of Orleans.

The annexed is a copy of the writ served on the defendant, P. B. S. Pinchback:

You are hereby enjoined and restrained from interfering, or attempting to interfere, in any way, with Henry C. Warmoth in the discharge of his duties as Governor; from taking possession of, or attempting to take possession of, the office assigned to the Chief Magistrate of the State of Louisiana, at the State House; from keeping possession, or attempting to keep possession, of said offices or rooms, from any wise exercising, or attempting to exercise the functions and duties of a Governor of Louisiana.

At a preliminary meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, this morning, a large delegation of bankers and leading merchants were present. George Jonas, W. S. Pike, E. H. Summers, and Page M. Baker were appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial to be submitted to the City Hall meeting.

The citizens' meeting in front of the City Hall, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was largely attended. Thomas A. Adams, President of the Crescent Insurance Company, called the meeting to order, and said: "God bless you all for the manner in which you have responded to the call for the purpose of resisting this tyranny, which has been placed upon us, and I hope you will be successful in this, your peaceful protest, against the invasion of your rights as American citizens."

Colonel John McEnery then made a brief speech, and said he was not there to make a political speech or use inflammatory remarks, but only to take counsel on the present state to which tyranny and fraud had reduced them.

Responding to loud calls, Governor Warmoth took the stand. He recited the incidents connected with the election and returns. He asked: "Is it not known that the sworn returns are in the hands of the Governor? How, then, can they decide whether or not this or that officer is elected?" He said that seven or eight counties had been counted, and without evidence; that the Governor had been impeached, the State House placed in possession of United States troops, the Legislature enjoined, and everybody denied admittance to the Capitol who was not upon the infamous rolls of the enemies of the State. He concluded by advising recourse to Congress for redress.

The memorial prepared by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce meeting was then read and adopted. It is a long document, setting forth the history of the events for the past two weeks in full. A series of resolutions were adopted, protesting against the usurpation of the State Government by a party of unscrupulous adventurers aided by Federal bayonets; authorizing the appointment of a Committee of one hundred to prepare an address to the President and Congress, setting forth the manifold grievances. They shall visit Washington and lay it before the National authorities, and ask that the Federal Government remove from the State Capitol the Federal troops, in order that the duly-elected representatives of the people may have free access thereto, to assemble, organize, and exercise their legitimate duties, or in event of the unwillingness of the authorities so to do, that they be requested to establish a Military Government in our midst, deeming the latter as infinitely preferable to the present irresponsible, illegal, and usurping rule, which is supplemented and sustained by the bayonet.

The Kellogg Legislature, in joint session, counted the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. A. P. Field received his commission as Attorney General, and was directed to telegraph to Washington, and have the suit instituted by Attorney General H. N. Ogden stopped, and to notify the Supreme Court that he had been commissioned.

A bill to the same purpose passed the Senate.

Pinchback stated that, having been duly returned, he will receive his commission as Congressman-at-Large.

Acting Governor Pichback to-day sent a message to the Legislature to recommend prompt action in the case of the impending impeachment against Governor Warmoth, and a vigorous, searching investigation regarding the election frauds with a view of punishing the guilty. His proclamation concludes: "The people have complained of oppressive laws. I would recommend that all laws which are justly obnoxious or which bear oppressively upon any portion of the people of this State, whether political or economic, be modified or repealed, and that all your legislation be conducted, not in the interest of any class, but with a view to protect the rights and foster the interests of the whole people of this State."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the case of Kellogg against Warmoth, which was before the Supreme Court of the United States, on Monday, the Court, to-day, granted leave to file a petition, and ordered that the argument on the motion for rule to show cause against Judge Durell be heard on Thursday.

ARKANSAS RETURNS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10.—The *Republican*, to-day, publishes a statement taken from the official returns in the Secretary of State's office, showing the election of Baxter, as Governor, by a majority of 3,266. The Secretary of State furnishes an official list of the members of the Legislature, showing the Republicans to have 20 Senators and 52 Representatives, and the Democrats 5 Senators and 26 Representatives, with one district to hear from.

THE VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—Returns from Schoolcraft County complete the vote of the State. The whole number of votes is 221,579—Grant has 138,811; Greeley, 78,650; others 4,118. The majority for Grant is 60,161. Grant's vote exceeds his vote in 1868 by 19,261; Greeley's, 18,419 less than Seymour's. The whole vote of the State is 4,040 less than in 1868.

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Gaston was re-elected Mayor to-day by 852 majority over H. S. Pierce. Gaston was the candidate of the Democrats and citizens, and Pierce the nominee of the People and Labor Reformers. The Common Council stands about 40 Republicans to 21 Democrats.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10.—John J. Patterson was elected United States Senator on the first ballot.

Railroad News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Henry N. Smith has resigned the Presidency of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and E. S. Higgins has been appointed in his place. Jay Gould has also resigned as Director in the same road.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—A despatch from the Hon. Alexander Mitchell to Mayor Hooker, received yesterday, announces that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided the Milwaukee & Beloit and the Milwaukee & Superior Railroad bond cases adversely to the city. These bonds were voted by the city in 1856, and were declared null by the lower Courts. The bonds and interest amount to $400,000.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of gentlemen representing various counties between here and Portsmouth, Ohio, held here to-day, it was determined to organize a new company to build a railroad hence to Portsmouth, to be known as the Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railroad Company. Several corporators were named, among them John G. Carlisle, of Cincinnati.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Dec. 10.—The railroad election to-day passed off quietly, and but a small vote was cast. The total majority in favor of subscribing $200,000 to the Continental Railway, and $100,000 to the Detroit, Fort Wayne & St. Louis Railroad in the city was 969, and it is presumed the county will not vary the figures much.

HORACE GREELEY.

Scandalous Proceedings — Outsiders Organize a Fight Over the Estate of the Deceased—Memorial Meeting—Philadelphians Propose a Monument to Mr. Greeley.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Opinions here are conflicting as to the probable result of the law suit in regard to the two wills left by Mr. Greeley. Some predict a long legal contest, but this seems unlikely. The last will was not witnessed until one hour previous to Mr. Greeley's death, at which moment he was questioned and said to have answered rationally. That the last will was written by Mr. Greeley when partially deranged is not disputed by those best able to judge. The first will, made nearly two years ago, is a deliberate, carefully drawn account. Under its provision all property descends to his daughters, except $2,000 to his indigent widowed sister, Mrs. Bush, living near Chappaqua; $1,000 each to his two other sisters, one-half of the farm near Erie, Penn., to his brother, and the proceeds of the sale of one share of *Tribune* stock to the Children's Aid Society of New York. Mr. Greeley's first will thus diverts about $18,000, cash value, from his daughters, while the second will gives them all his property. The latter say they will provide for Mr. Greeley's brother and sisters in any event, and the point of contest seems to be the bequest to the Childrens' Aid Society, the estimated value of which is $10,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—At White Plains, N. Y., yesterday, the daughters of the late Mr. Greeley, with a few friends, accompanied by counsel, appeared before the Surrogate, to offer for probate the will of their father. This will was executed Nov. 29, 1872. It had been written by Mr. Greeley some time ago, but was only presented to him for execution a few hours before his death. It gave all the property equally to his daughters. This instrument had been placed among his private papers by Mr. Greeley, and was only taken from among them at the time of his last attack, and at the first lucid interval thereafter was offered to him for acknowledgment. At the same time, counsel appeared before the Surrogate to contest this will, offering, in its stead, one dated January, 1871. The contestants are Samuel Sinclair, Richard H. Manning, and Charles Storrs, the two latter being named as executors. Counsel for the contestants then said that he hoped the proponents of the will would acquiesce in the will of 1871. He thought that the will executed by Mr. Greeley before his death did great injustice, inasmuch as it gave all his property to Miss Ida, with the qualification that one-half of it was to be used by her at her own discretion, to support and educate her sister Gabrielle, and that some relatives would be deprived of property intended for them. Counsel for the daughters thought that these remarks were uncalled for, and announced that Miss Ida had offered to assign to her sister one-half of the property, and also grant suitable annuities to her relatives. The Misses Greeley then declined to consider any proposals for compromise, and regular proceedings for the contest will ensue, on the ground of the incapacity of the testor to execute the will of 1872. The first witness was Miss Sampson, who testified that she became a witness to the will on the day that Mr. Greeley died. Mr. Greeley was then, a few hours before his death, conscious and rational. After some further examination of this witness an adjournment followed. The will of 1871 gives the property to his daughters, but, in addition, gives bequests to his relatives, and a legacy equal to the value of one share of the *Tribune* to the Children's Aid Society of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The colored people held public services last evening at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, commemorative of the death of Mr. Greeley. Addresses were delivered by Henry H. Garnett and Alexander Crummell. A poem was read by Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The Philadelphia iron-masters propose the erection of an iron monument to Horace Greeley in Fairmount Park.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The day after the death of Horace Greeley, several well-known gentlemen in Boston had a consultation for the purpose of forming a "Greeley National Monument Association." The organization has been nearly completed. It is not confined to Boston, but will embrace well-known citizens from all parts of the country. It is proposed to raise $500,000, of which $175,000 has already been guaranteed.

ST. LOUIS.

Arrest of a Forger—Transportation Wanted—A Cry for Oxen.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—A man giving his name as E. C. Servies was arrested to-day, charged with being connected with a gang of forgers, who have their headquarters in New York, and operate throughout the South and West. Checks on the Bank of North America, New York, purporting to be drawn by Fordice & Risdon, Huntsville, Ala., in favor of James A. Cook, amounting to $11,700, were found on him. He is supposed to be at large on bail given in New Orleans.

In view of the extent to which the epizootic prevails here, Mayor Brown has issued a proclamation inviting men who live in the country and own working cattle, to bring their animals to the city, and assist in moving the large amount of merchandise and produce which has accumulated during the past ten days, and holding out inducements that no license tax will be imposed upon them.

TURNED BACK.

Four Loaded Propellers Leave Detroit for Chicago, but are Forced to Return.

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—Four of the Northern Transportation Company's propellers, the City of Boston, Captain Brown, the Champlain, Captain Bishop, the St. Albans, Captain Knapp, and the Lawrence, Captain Reed, left this port yesterday, bound for Chicago with miscellaneous freight, amounting in the aggregate to 1,300 tons. Just below Windmill Point they encountered a field of solid ice six inches thick, and battered away at it for an hour without gaining the least advantage. The stem of the St. Albans was armed with heavy iron sheeting, but that was twisted and broken as though a mere tin-foil. She also lost forty feet of rail. The Champlain also began to leak quite badly, and the other two were more or less injured. They all finally came back to Detroit.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The Steamer Emma Grounded and Burned on the Ohio River—Loss, $37,000.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—A *Chronicle* despatch gives particulars of the burning of the steamer Emma, yesterday, at Shawneetwon bar. She left Evansville on Saturday, with a valuable cargo of furniture, whiskey, and poultry. She grounded on the bar that evening. At noon on Monday fire was discovered running up her screen, and in a few moments the whole forward part was in flames. The steamer Camelia coming up, sent her yawls and assisted in rescuing the passengers and crew, some of whom had been precipitated into the water by the upsetting of the Emma's yawl. Two children and a woman were rescued as they were sinking for the last time. It is believed that all the passengers and crew were saved. The boat was totally destroyed. She was valued at $12,000. Her cargo was probably worth $25,000; insurance unknown.

How It Happened.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 10.—A special from Washington, received here to-day in the Press report, regarding an alleged discrepancy in the accounts of United States Collector Ransom, does that gentleman injustice. The facts in the case are that an examination of Ransom's office was made two weeks ago by a special agent from Washington, who found Ransom in debt to the Government about $13,000. Ransom was positive there was no deficit, but promptly deposited the amount to the credit of the Government. A few days after the departure of the special agent, Ransom's chief clerk discovered an error made by the agent, by which Ransom had been charged with $6,000 where he should have been credited with that amount. The correction of this error made the Collector's accounts square, but not desiring to hold office any longer, he has resigned.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The gale continued yesterday, but not with the severity of Sunday. Despatches are bringing intelligence of the disasters by sea and land. The damage in this city is considerable. Six houses were blown down. Forty persons were injured by a falling building.

A brig foundered off the west coast of the Isle of Wight, and all on board perished.

The bark Straybund, from Hamburg for New York, was wrecked on Kimarridge Ledge, but the crew was saved.

The gasometer attached to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich was damaged, and the hospital has been without gas for two nights.

Telegraphing is impeded.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Several of the gas stokers, who were summoned, under the Masters and Servants act, to appear and answer a charge of conspiracy, have been found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

The telegraph wires in Ireland which were prostrated by the gales have not yet been fully restored.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Ninety-two members of the Assembly belonging to the Left Centre during the September Government, and fifteen moderate Republicans, including Chansey, Jules Favre, Casimir Periere, and Leon, have united in the presentation to the National Assembly of a proposal for reference to the Committee of Thirty, suggesting the prolongation of Thiers' term four years, the election of a Vice President, the partial renewal of the Assembly yearly, the establishment of the principle of Ministerial responsibility, the creation of a second Chamber, and the settlement of the relation between the Executive and Legislative Departments.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A deputation of moderate Republicans in the National Assembly called upon Thiers yesterday to express apprehensions that he was leaning too far towards the party of the Right.

The President, in response, answered them that he would uphold firm and unshaken the policy announced in his message at the opening of the session.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—A body of Carlists entered the town of Manresa in the Province of Barcelona, yesterday, but were met by the troops stationed there and repulsed after a sharp fight.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Early to-day the stock market had an upward tendency, but toward the afternoon there was a heavy feeling, and the advance was entirely lost, while, in exceptional cases, a still greater depression existed until half-past 2. Of the general list, the Rock Island, Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi, Erie, Wabash, Western Union, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and Union Pacific were the most prominent, both in point of activity and prices. The absorbing feature was the active movement in Pacific Mail and Hannibal & St. Joseph shares. The disablement of the steamer Orizaba, and the loss of the steamer Sacramento, gave the "bears" in Pacific Mail an opportunity to hammer that stock, and although several rallies took place, the price left off at 79⅛. The dealings were very large, and at times waxed into excitement.

Hannibal & St. Joseph stock was advanced to 44⅛. Jay Gould is not represented in the newly-elected Directory. Late in the day the stock market rallied and closed firm.

The recent severe storms have so interrupted the land lines of telegraph that the street to-day was without advices from London or the continent.

GOLD.

Gold was therefore deprived of any influence which might arise from that source. There was no speculative interest or activity, the price declining ⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was higher, the leading drawers advancing their asking rates ⅛ per cent.

MONEY.

The monetary situation was easier than yesterday, borrowers on call experiencing little difficulty in making loans at 7 gold to 1-32 and interest, the final rate being 7 currency @ 7 gold. ... 10@12 per cent for prime.

BONDS.

Government bonds was quiet and steady at yesterday afternoon's reaction.

PRODUCE

opened firm; winter brands were held higher. The market closes with a moderate demand for low grades, and owing to the scarcity of freight room, prices are somewhat irregular. Medium grades are dull but well held. Family grades were firm. Wheat opened stronger, but closes tame, not enough doing to give character to the market. Winter wheat is held higher and is wanted for milling, and very scarce. Mess pork is quiet. New is offered at $13.25 for December, and old at $13.05. Prime mess, 500 brls, sold for January and February at $14.25. Cut meats are quiet. Sales of 25 boxes light bellies at 8¼c; pickled are quoted at 7⅛@7⅝c in bulk, and 8c for light. Bacon is in some demand. Sales of 500 boxes short clear for March at 7@7⅛c, and 100 boxes do for December at 7⅜c. Lard is in good demand and more steady.

CINCINNATI.

Further Particulars of Thursday's Disaster at the Water Works—Pastoral Installation under Curious Circumstances—Murdered in Self Defence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O. Dec. 10.—The investigation by the Coroner of the circumstances of the death of four men yesterday by the falling of a scaffold at the Water Works has shown that the contractor who erected the scaffold was criminally careless in constructing it. Three wooden trusses sixty-five feet long were rested in the windows of the opposite walls, and were placed about twenty feet apart near the top of the building which was to be roofed. On these trusses cross timbers were laid to support the floor of the scaffold, which was nearly eighty feet above the ground floor of the building. The evidence is not very specific as to the size of the plank used in making the wooden scaffold trusses, but it shows that the stringers were made of boards, spliced and nailed together, and that the trusses were not sufficiently braced. The sub-contractor, in his testimony, said he meant to make the scaffold strong enough to hold three sections of iron truss for the roof which his men were putting on the new pumping house for the Water Works, yet he said that at the time of the accident nine of these sections of iron rafters were on the scaffold, making, including the workmen, a weight of only about six tons. The contractor says he knows this sub-contractor was repeatedly warned, more than a week ago, before the scaffold was used, that it was utterly unsafe. This warning came to the sub-contractor, not only from the engineer of the building, but from the contractor. He was shown how, for an expense of less than twenty dollars, he could make the scaffold amply secure, either by putting in braces from the lower story windows, or propping from the third story floor, the joists of which were partly laid.

The feeling is very strong in favor of holding the person at fault for the accident to pecuniary responsibility.

The men who were wounded will all recover, except, perhaps, one who lies in the hospital. The eight men wounded in the catastrophe were, without exception, skilled mechanics, and all, both dead and living, had families dependent on them for support.

The scene of the accident was visited by large numbers to-day. The confusion in which the scantling, boards, and iron trusses are mingled make it a matter of wonder that any involved in the accident escaped. The fall was broken about fifty feet below the scaffold by joists partly laid for the floor. From this point the men were tossed down about thirty feet further into deep water, the timbers plunging after them. Since it has been found that few of the persons falling suffered broken bones, it is supposed that several of the dead would have escaped had they not been pinioned under water by the *debris*.

Rev. Geo. E. Beecher, who was to-day received into the Cincinnati Presbytery as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, the one with the high steeple on Fourth street, assumed that relation under peculiar circumstances. This is the oldest Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, and it was the pastor and congregation of this church which pushed the prosecution of Mr. Lyman Beecher, grandfather of this new pastor, for heterodoxy. The trial is history now. Rev. Geo. B. Beecher comes into the Presbytery not as a minister in the Presbyterian Church, but simply on his standing as a minister in the Congregational Church, and without being required to bring a letter from the Congregational Church Association, to which he belonged. This is regarded here as a rare relaxation of ancient customs. It is thought that in view of all these circumstances, Henry Ward Beecher will accept an invitation to preach the installation sermon.

Wm. Wolf, the butcher who murdered Valentine Daum, states in his cell to-night that Daum came up to his bed bringing a butcher-knife along, which he laid on the bed. He then commenced pounding him with his fist, and that, in self-defence, he picked up the knife which Daum had laid down, and, while lying on his back, stabbed him and then fled. He was found this afternoon, working for a farmer in Kentucky, to whom he had hired.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day so amended their Constitution as to authorize the Board of Officers not only to try charges of unmercantile conduct, but to fix the penalty of reprimand, suspension, or expulsion. Hitherto, trial was by the Board, and the fixing of the penalty by the whole Chamber. This action is the result of the trial of last summer under the old Constitution, which so convulsed the Chamber as to threaten to rend it in twain. The committing of the whole matter to the Board, it is believed, will contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Chamber.

NEW YORK.

General Hancock—A Postage Suit—Destitute Italians—Arrival of Indigent Italian Immigrants—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Major General W. S. Hancock, who is to command the Military Division of the Atlantic in place of General Meade, will make New York City his headquarters, breaking up the military establishment at Philadelphia. The Commissary General's Department will probably be removed to this city. General Hancock is expected in New York ... present week.

The editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. Stone, is bringing Postmaster General Creswell into Court, to test what right he has to demand full postage upon letters half-prepaid at the starting point. Mr. Stone will push the case to a legal conclusion.

Nearly every week from 300 to 500 destitute Italian immigrants are landing in New York. They bring no money and very little baggage. Their clothing is thin and ragged, and they suffer pitiably from the cold, to which they are strangers. One large batch, a few days ago, was sent to the Public Hospital, but about 1,000 more have arrived this week whose prospects look desperate. During the winter the Italians cannot sustain themselves, and how this immense number pouring in here are to be kept from starving remains to be seen. It will cost $300 per day to support those already here, while similar cargoes are known to be *en route*. These unfortunates are said to be the victims of swindling emigration agents.

An exciting meeting of the Bar Association took place to-night, William M. Evarts, President. A resolution passed that active measures be taken to obtain legislation, making judicial officers appointive instead of elective. The question of the impeachment and expulsion of David Dudley Field came up, when he made a speech declaring that Barlow, Stickney, VanCott, Peckham, and Carter, had long been his personal enemies, and that, as he could prove corrupt practises on their part, they are not the men to sit in judgment on him. Action was postponed till Thursday.

The funeral of S. N. Pike is postponed till Thursday.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The run on the Mutual Bank subsided considerably to-day, confidence in the institution being restored.

The "Italy," from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, bringing 862 immigrants, of which nearly 500 were Italians in an extreme state of destitution. Authorities at Castle Garden are in a quandary as to their disposition, and aver that they are, as a general thing, unable to earn anything after arrival; that at present they are without means of any kind. Several of the immigrants have been sent to Ward's Island, where they will be supported by the city. Other vessels are now on their way here with a large number of Italians. As nearly as can be ascertained they are led to emigrate to America by promises of agents of the Colonization Society. The Italian Government is also reported to be not unfavorable to a general exodus.

Comptroller Green, having refused to pay the Court, Justice Quin, $10,000 salary, allowing the ... suit was brought by Justice Quin. To-day Judge Fancher, of the Superior Court, decided in favor of the plaintiff, that the salary was legally raised from $5,000 to $10,000 by the Mayor and Municipal Council. All Court Justices are interested in this decision.

A resolution in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, developed the fact that the Erie Railroad Company have occupied the whole block on Duane and Washington streets without paying rent since 1868.

The chief officer of the steamer City of Bristol landed at Queenstown yesterday from a sailing vessel to procure assistance. He reported the steamer, on the 4th inst. in long. 20°. west. All well on board. Particulars not stated, but is believed that her shaft is broken. Steamships have been sent to tow her into port.

John A. Dix has resigned as an Erie Director.

Mayor Hall emphatically denies that he ever wrote, instigated, or dictated a line editorially for the *Herald*, and says that the story that he is to become connected therewith is a hoax.

The steamboat lines to Albany have suspended their trips on account of the ice.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Probabilities—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley and Missouri, light southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light snow. In Tennessee and the Gulf States, northerly to easterly winds, cloudy and cold weather, high pressures, with occasional rain and snow. In the South Atlantic states, northeasterly winds, partly cloudy cold weather and high barometers. In the lower lake region and the St. Lawrence valley, clearing weather, northwesterly winds veering to northerly, occasional snow and low temperatures. Over the Middle and Eastern States severally, clear weather, northwesterly and northerly winds, low temperatures, increasing to-morrow, and high barometers.

Warning signals remain at Rochester and Oswego.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 10—Six or eight inches of snow fell last night.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Weather cold; sleet this morning; raining slowly all day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10.—Snow commenced falling at noon to-day, and has continued to the present. It is now three inches deep, and very cold.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 10.—The snow storm of last night cleared off to-day, with a cold northwest wind. Thermometer, to-night, 12 degrees above zero. Ice has stopped in the river, closing navigation for the season.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—The first snow of the season began falling steadily to-day, and the ground is now covered.

The Sunday Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 10.—Another large meeting of citizens favorable to the enforcement of the Sunday law was held at the Opera House to-night. Governor Wood presided. The stage was filled with leading men of all parties. After an address by General Bane, resolutions were adopted calling on the Council to enforce the law. Another meeting will be held and the agitation continued until the object is attained.

Singular Suicide.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 10.—A singular suicide took place to-day. Estes Davis, about 60 years old, a man of some property but a recluse in his habits, shot himself and was found dead in the solitary room he had been occupying. He left several brief written documents complaining bitterly of society and of neglect by his friends. A letter from the Hon. Job E. Stevenson was found on him, showing he had applied for a Consulship to the Feejee Islands.

Twenty-eight Canal-Boats Sunk.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The steamer Norwich, to-day, while passing through Warregat, West Highlands, with a tow of thirty vessels, twenty-eight of which were coal-laden canal-boats, owned by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, encountered a gale. The hawser to which the coal boats were attached parted, and all of the twenty-eight boats sunk. The entire amount of coal lost is 3,500 tons, the value of which, together with that of the boats, exceeds $25,000.

SPRINGFIELD.

State Revenues During November—Disbursements—Southern District Pension Agency—Illinois at the Vienna Exposition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—The State Treasury received during November:

State revenue	$273,358.60
State debt	1,073.55
School fund	152,009.97
Canal redemption	144,744.85
Local interest fund	18,945.95
Total	$650,585.92

The disbursements during the same time were:

Revenue fund	$158,637.40
State debt	102,674.78
School fund	63,320.75
Local interest fund	658,906.71
Canal	900,262.11
Total	$1,883,801.73

The payments on account of the school fund and local interest fund are quite large for the month, but they are almost the entire payments made on those accounts for the year.

There is a lively contest going on among the politicians in the southern part of the State, and in fact all over the State, in regard to the successor of General Martin to the pension agency for the Southern District of Illinois. General Martin does not take his seat in Congress until after the 4th of next March, and those who know him best, think he will not relinquish a good thing until he gets a better. But notwithstanding this, there are now no less than five applicants known to be working for the office. Dr. J. A. Powell, of Richland County, has been after Martin's place for more than two years. He has now secured the influence of Jno. A. Logan, and thinks he has the office in his grasp, but unluckily for him the Hon. J. P. VanDorston is stripped for the fight, and says his claims are not to be ignored. ... is strongly pressed by Richard J. Oglesby, and unless ... he expects to be disbursing pensions at the next quarterly pay-day. General Martin claims the right to name his own successor, and will urge a prominent German, whose name has not transpired, and who lives in Washington County. Wm. H. Robinson, Elector for the Nineteenth District, is paddling his own canoe, and just now much to the discomfiture of the applicants. It has transpired that President Grant himself has a candidate for the place, and it is safe to say that the chances of the latter, among those who are best posted, are the best. This new Richmond seems to be Major W. E. McMackin, a soldier, who had the good fortune in the early part of the war to serve with Grant, as Major of the Twenty-first Regiment. With all these complications, the end is perplexing to those most interested.

The Hon. O. T. Linegar, of Cairo, and late Elector-at-Large for this State, is an applicant for United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, and has the support of Senator Logan. He will hardly be able to bring down the present incumbent, Major Bluford Wilson, who is understood to have strong friends at court. Withal there will be an interesting fight for offices among the politicians, and it will be mainly between the friends of Logan and Oglesby.

Governor Palmer is in receipt of the following letter:

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

DEAR SIR—This Society has been requested by the proper authorities to collect, for exhibition at the Vienna International Exposition, to open May 1, 1873, such maps, large photographs of striking scenery, reports of State surveys and statistical information and geological reports as may best portray the material progress, the prosperity and unequaled advantages of our country. We are sufficiently supplied with funds to secure an excellent result, and having met with a sympathetic response in all quarters to which we have addressed ourselves, we take the liberty to solicit from Illinois such reports and other material as it may feel able to spare for the above purpose.

(Signed) FRANCIS A. STEWART,
Vice President of the American Geographical Society.

It has been referred to Hon. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who will see to it that Illinois is properly represented in the Exposition.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—The steamship Iowa has arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Arrived—The Weser, from Bremen, and steamships Celtic and City of Brussels, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10.—Steamship Baltic, from New York, arrived.

... Dec. 10.—The steamship City of Bristol, for whose safety ..., has reached Queenstown.

BREST, Dec. 10.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York, arrived.

A Wilful Murderer Obtains Straw Bail and Wanders Abroad.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—Late last night a difficulty occurred at a grocery in the suburbs of the city, in which Dennis Shea shot and mortally wounded James Laughlin. Shea was arrested, with two companions, and lodged in the station house, but at 3 o'clock this morning Magistrates Lincoln and Miller went to the station house and admitted Shea to bail in $500, taking the murderer's brother as security. This morning Shea failed to appear at the City Court, and forfeited his bond. It is believed that he has absconded. There is much indignant comment at the conduct of the Magistrates.

Close of Navigation.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Navigation remains suspended except for harbor business. The river is falling, with a good deal of ice running.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 10.—A fierce gale of wind prevailed along the Hudson last night. Steamboat Austin, with a large tow, was blown ashore near Fort Montgomery, and now lies aground. Propeller Harbrouch, bound south, was compelled to drop two Newburg barges, heavy laden, and they drifted ashore near Crow's Nest. A propeller lies aground off the Saugerties, and will probably be frozen in for the winter.

The Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—At the afternoon session of the Centennial Commission, a resolution was adopted to the effect that it be the special duty of the Executive Committee during recess of this Convention to use all efforts to inform the people of the intention and purpose of this Commission, and to call upon them for patriotic co-operation.

Murder and Arson.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 10.—Fire was discovered this morning issuing from the cabin of a small sloop lying at the dock at the foot of Roadeke street. John French, Captain of the sloop, was found dead on the cabin floor, with his face and hands horribly burned, and in his right breast a deep wound, supposed to have been made with a dirk knife. It is thought the Captain was murdered for his money, and that the vessel was fired to conceal the crime.

Not the Man.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 10.—Berg, who was arrested, yesterday, on suspicion of being the Chicago watch thief, at his examination, to-day, proved himself innocent, and was accordingly discharged.

Obituary.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 10.—An old citizen of Ottawa, Ill., Emanuel Brenning, died here this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Robert Craig, a popular comedian from New York, died here yesterday.

The Horse Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The horse malady is disappearing. Some cars are running on most of the street railways.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Charles Johnson, colored, a wife murderer, was hanged this morning.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John J. Patterson, Senator-elect from South Carolina, has been arrested in Charleston on a charge of bribery.

The name of the man found dead at Union City, Ind., on Monday, was C. P. Raining. The Coroner's verdict was that he was murdered and carried out to the woods. The doctors say he had been dead two weeks.

James P. Hailey, who was found in an insane condition on the streets of Philadelphia, on Monday, was yesterday sent to an asylum, and soon after his brother called in search of him. Hailey left his home in Chicago last Monday week.

An unknown man was found hanging to a tree, about two miles from East St. Louis, on Monday. He evidently had been killed by a blow on the temple, and afterwards suspended to a limb of a sycamore tree, only four feet from the ground, by unknown persons.

INDIANA.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 10.—The House bill to protect the Wabash and Erie Canal from sale, was recommitted, and the Senate bill upon the same subject was read a second time.

Mr. Bowser moved to recommit, with a resolution instructing the Trustees of the Canal to appeal from the judgment of the Cass Circuit Court, pledging the State to discharge whatever judgment may be found against the Canal Company, on the final disposition of the case, together with the costs of the appeal.

This motion called out a lengthy debate, the Democratic members generally favoring the proposition. The resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Shirley moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by adding a provision declaring that the State shall not become liable for any bonds that are not a lien upon the Canal.

This resolution called out a lengthy debate, and finally it was laid upon the table by yeas 50; nays 35.

Reports were made from Committees and referred.

The bill to repeal the Kankakee drainage laws introduced by Mr. Butterworth, came up as special order, and the bill passed, yeas 89; nays 1.

SENATE.

The bill to regulate the tariff for freight and passage upon railroads within this State was made the special order for Thursday, after a lively skirmish upon railroad legislation.

The bill respecting the Drainage acts of 1869 and 1871 came up, as special order, upon the motion that the bill be read a third time and passed. A lengthy debate ensued, resulting in the passage of the bill—yeas, 44; nays, 3.

Senator Chapman's Draining bill, also a special order, to which several amendments were offered, was discussed, and the Senate, without action, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—2 a. m.—At 11:30 to-night a steam-pipe exploded in the laundry room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, setting fire to the woodwork. The flames shot up the elevator, communicating to the two upper stories and tar roof. The firemen worked splendidly, confining the fire to the top of the building, which was partially destroyed. The furniture throughout the building was badly damaged by water. The guests sought quarters elsewhere. Three female servants, named Mary Fagan, Mary Denny, and Mary Ann Heaney, were badly scalded. A fireman, named Reavy, fell out of a window, and was dangerously hurt. Total loss estimated at $150,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLIANCE, O., Dec. 10.—The small hub factory owned by P. S. Keplinger, was totally destroyed by fire last night, about 11 o'clock. Loss about $10,000; insured for $5,000 in the following companies; American Central, of St. Louis; State, of Missouri, and Allemania, of Cleveland. The fire is supposed to have caught from one of the stoves, as they had two fires going all the day, besides the fire under the boiler.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The "first shad" has already arrived at Savannah, Ga.

—Fifty square miles of country was burnt over, recently, in lower California.

—The annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association will be held at Jackson, Dec. 26 and 27.

—The arrival of immigrants at Milwaukee, from April 1 to Dec. 1, are officially reported 12,934.

—A fastidious Connecticut gentleman preferred to pay $6,000 on a breach of promise rather than marry a young lady who did not spell correctly.

—The boiler in the grist and saw mill of R. W. Parsons, at Saline, Mich., exploded Friday morning, 6th, killing Albert Miller, the fireman, and damaging the mill to the extent of $2,000. Cause, carelessness.

—The Troy *Times* gives as an indication of the tightness of the money market, that on Wednesday last one of the bank tellers of that city protested nineteen notes.

—The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, and Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad Companies are building large machine shops at Ottawa, Kansas, at a cost of $400,000.

—Particulars have been received of the burning of Hardyville, on the Colorado River, Arizona, ... the 18th ult. The loss will not, it is said, come up to $... as the buildings were all of adobe, easily replaced.

—The contract for building a new ... Wayne, Ind., has been awarded to Christian Bossiker, of that city, for $31,498. The building is to be fire-proof and contain all modern improvements.

—At Hillsdale, Mich., the other day, an express upon the Lake Shore Railroad ran over the team of Moses Dresser, of Cambria, killing both horses and destroying the wagon, and Mr. Dresser was seriously injured.

—We are not through with Sergeant Bates yet. In Manchester, Eng., the other day, he was presented with the Union Jack, which he intends to carry all over the American continent.

—The walnut crop is quite an item in Los Angeles County, Cal., where more attention has been bestowed upon the propagation of the walnut than in any other part of the State. Fifty thousand pounds of this year's crop have been sold at 10 cents per pound.

—Here is the way in which they manage these matters in Vienna: A contractor named Satiny having defrauded the Austrian municipality of 22,000 florins in a contract, the over-shrewd Viennese was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

—A somewhat costly mishap occurred on Thursday at Wallingford, Conn., when the Treasurer of the Hall, Elton & Co. works attempted to throw a package of money, containing several thousand dollars, from a passing train into the door of the office. Unfortunately, the package burst open and the money was scattered to the four winds, but at last accounts most of it had been recovered.

—In Strasbourg, the display or wearing the French tri-color was prohibited by the military authorities. To evade this law, three of the leading ladies of the city walked the streets in company, one dressed in red, another in white, and the third in blue. An engraving of the fair promenaders, passing by groups of puzzled and angry Prussians, is conspicuous in the windows of the French print shops.

—Mrs. Mary Beckwith, of Hartsgrove, Ashtabula County, Ohio, died suddenly on the 25th of November. She was a sister of John Housel, then on trial at Jefferson for murder, and had just received a summons to attend her brother's trial. This so shocked her that she was thrown into convulsions, from the effects of which she died. She was 19 years of age, and was highly esteemed in the community where she lived. The Housel trial, which occupied the Court ten days, terminated on the 7th in a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree."

—At Nevada, Story, County, Iowa, Saturday evening, 7th, a family living over the dry goods and merchant tailoring store of E. L. Sturgis, heard a pistol shot in the store underneath. Hearing no disturbance, and thinking it strange, they called the neighbors and broke open the store, where they found Mr. Sturgis lying on the floor, in front of a looking-glass, with a ghastly wound in his forehead, and a pistol with one chamber empty by his side. He had lately shown signs of insanity, and is supposed to have committed the act while in an insane fit. Mrs. Sturgis and two children are on a visit to her father in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Sturgis' mother resides in Terre Haute, Ind.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 10—5 p. m.—Consols, for money, 91⅞@91⅞; account, 91⅞@91⅞. 5-20s 91⅞ for '65; 94 for '67. 10-40s, 88. New 5s, 88⅞. Erie, 43⅞c.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Rentes, 53 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 10.—Bonds 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm; uplands, 10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; uplands for December, 9⅞d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, new, 28s 6d.

Pork, 72s. Tallow, 43s 9d.

Receipts wheat past three days, 41,000 qrs, including 15,000 American.

Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report, 500 bales.

MARRIED.

FULLER—EMERY—At Springfield, Mass., Nov. 20, by Rev. O. F. Safford, George F. Fuller, of this city, and Lucie E. Emery.

DIED.

HEUEL—At his residence, No. 544 East Division-st., John Heuel, Monday, 9 o'clock p. m.

Funeral to take place at above number at 10 a. m. today.

MACAULEY—Charles Macauley, aged 65 years and 8 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Wm. ... Blue Island-av., Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of ... are invited to attend. ... Ireland, papers please copy.

BURNS—... Dec. 10, 1872, accidentally, Mr. William Burns. Funeral from his late residence, No. 12 Otis-st., Wednesday, 11 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. ... nati and Canada papers please copy.

LAIMBEER—... Dec. 10, 1872, at Oak Park, of typhoid fever, Jennie Laimbeer, youngest daughter of Captain J. W. and Mary J. Jane Laimbeer. Funeral Satur... 14, at 12 m., at the house.

BAILEY—Dec. 10, 1872, at 6:30 p. m., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Himrod, 451 West Monroe-st., of heart disease, Mrs. Mary Bailey, aged 57 years. ... Janesville (Wis.) papers please copy.

AUCTION

By ELISON & ...

Trade Sale by Catalogue OF Fine Gold and Silver Watches. ELEGANT CLUSTER AND SOLTAIRE DIAMONDS, Being part of a New York BANKRUPT STOCK.

These goods will positively be sold on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms 85 and 87 Market-st. Goods on exhibition morning of sale, with catalogues. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Special Sale at Auction.

MESSRS. B. GIOVANNONI & CO.'S LARGE IMPORTATION OF BEAUTIFUL FRENCH Bronzes,

ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS, Florentine Mosaic Tables, elegant large Vases and Columns, superb Carrara Marble Figures; fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases, and Urns; rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, 21-day Clocks, etc., etc.,

At Store, No. 57 Green-st., corner Madison, Commencing on Friday Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 13, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock, and continuing until all are sold.

In elegance of design and beauty of finish, this collection is VASTLY SUPERIOR to anything that has ever before been offered to the citizens of Chicago; selected with great care by Mr. Giovannoni, and comprising the finest works of art that can be produced. Open for exhibition, with catalogues, Thursday morning. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats will be provided.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

High Art Sale!

CONCLUDING SALE Of H. A. ELKINS' collection of ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS, TO TAKE PLACE ON Thursday Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 12, at 3 and 7 1-2 o'clock. At 970 Wabash-av., near 22d-st.,

Consisting of Works by James M. Hart, New York; Louis Rondel, New York; Peter Goal, an old Flemish artist; Lackenwitz, Dusseldorf; Lauritz Holtz, Dusseldorf; L. C. Earle, Munich; W. Shirlon, Munich; Ollerbeck, Dusseldorf; J. Rayder, Antwerp; Gart, London; H. A. Elkins; P. F. Reed; Jasper Lowman; and many others, making one of the finest collections of Pictures ever collected by any Western artist.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st. WILL CLOSE OUT AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, December 11, at 9 1-2 a. m., 130 CASES BOOTS & SHOES, On account of whom it may concern, and at the same time we shall offer a large assortment of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' & Children's Seasonable Goods of all Grades.

On Thursday, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a. m., WE SHALL OFFER Knit Goods, Hosiery, Fleece-Lined Gloves, Infantry Dress Coats, Cavalry Jackets, AND A LINE OF Hats, Caps, & Turbans.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By C. C. THAYER & CO. IMPORTED CHAMPAGNES & ALES At Auction, For account of whom it may concern, On Thursday Morning, Dec. 12, at 10 1-2 o'clock, At 186 East Madison-st.

There will be sold as above, without reserve, the following packages, duties paid: 170 cases Roderer's and other Champagnes, 60 brls. McEwen's Ales.

Terms—Cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By HARRISON & CO. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., This morning, at 9½ o'clock. A very large and ... stock. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &C., This Morning, at 9 1-2 O'Clock. Handkerchief, Glove, and Fancy Boxes, Dolls in great variety, and a large line of Christmas goods. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Thursday Morning, at 11 o'clock, One large OFFICE PARTITION, with two Glass Doors, one extra large and complete ICE CHEST: at Imperial Restaurant, 61 South Canal-st. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Continuance of sale to close out balance of pledges. PAWNBROKER'S SALE, By order of A. Lipman, 27 West Madison-st., consisting of Solid Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Fine Diamonds, Coral and Gold Jewelry, Chains, Opera-Glasses, etc. To be Sold on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Commencing at 10 a. m., and continue until every lot is sold. Catalogues ready. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO. Household Goods AT AUCTION, consisting of dining room, kitchen and bed room furniture, crockery, glassware, all complete for housekeeping, at residence No. 9 South Green-st., this morning at 10 o'clock. Sale positive without reserve. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers, Office 41 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE. 200 BARRELS Of the (Star) Brand of the BANDMAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY'S PORTLAND CEMENT for sale by C. J. KERSHAW & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

VOLUME 26.

HATS ... FURS! ... FURS ... THE BEST STOCK ... STRYKER ... 231 West Madison ... 114 ...

ASSURANCE. London Assurance Corporation, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER. FIRE. 1720. Local Committee. J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, Of Foster & Thomson. GORDON NORRIE, Of Boorman, Johnston & Co. CHARLES M. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st. HOWARD POTTER, Of Brown Bros. & Co. GOOLD H. REDMOND, Of Dennistoun & Co. Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,42... Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,00... GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent, 3 and 4 Bryan Block. Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

TO RENT. OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. ... of the Tribune Building ... W. ... of Room No. 1, New ... Block.

FOR SALE. Malaga Grapes, Louisiana Oranges, Messina Lemons, Cranberries, With a large supply of Nuts, Figs, Raisins, and Canned Goods, for sale by FRANCIS & WEBBER, 51 West Lake-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE. A hotel well located, and doing a good transient business, well furnished, cheap rent, &c., and contains about ... rooms, complete and handy in all respects. The present company has good reasons for selling. Address ... Tribune office.

Malaga Grapes, Fine Raisins, Figs, Currants, canned goods, and fancy groceries generally, for the Holiday trade, by M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

FOR SALE. Choice lot of Buffalo Hams and saddles. H. W. ROGERS, JR., & BRO., 239 and 241 Michigan-st., corner Cass.

FOR SALE. PEW NO. 142 IN GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Inquire of J. H. DIX, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

REMOVALS. REMOVAL. FASHIONABLE FURNITURE. W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO., 266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL. ... GOULD has removed his Real Estate office from ... Wabash-av. to 119 Dearborn-st., where he would be pleased to see all his old and as many new customers ... make it for their interest to place their real estate in his hands for sale.

REMOVAL. The office of BOWEN BROTHERS, formerly at 123 Michigan-av., is removed to ... 18 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS. RECOMMENDATION. Having long been sufferers from RHEUMATISM, ... which we had used every possible remedy, and consulted the most respected medical advisers without ... we were at last told that Mrs. A. BECKER, ... Wabash-st., would relieve us. We applied to her, and were cured within ten days. We would, therefore, call the attention of all similarly afflicted to this fact. JOSEPH GELCKHEIMER, 63 West Indiana-st., ANNA BENSON, 70 Fry-st., ... JENSON, 92 Fry-st., ... HANSON, 92 Fry-st., BERTHA BAYSON, 86 Fry-st., ... HANSON, 99 Fry-st., ... BAYSON, 86 Fry-st., CHRISTOPH ZABELS, 346 North Halsted-st., in the name of many others.

Holiday Evergreen Decorations. KING & EAMES, 195 LASALLE-ST. ... wishing churches, halls, etc., decorated with ... wreaths, flowers, etc., can be accommodated reasonably; all evergreens, designs, etc., superintendence. ... notice requested. KING & EAMES, 195 LaSalle-st.

Blank Books and Printing for the New Year should be ordered without delay of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Steam Warming. ... for heating Stores, Factories, &c. ... promptly attended to. WATSON & MORRILL, 155 Michigan-st.